FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Commentary on Brezhnev's Disarmament Proposals	BB 1
GDR Commentator on Proposal [Koch]	BB 1
Warsaw on NATO Reaction	BB 1
Polish Commentator on U.S. Reaction [Slotwinski]	BB 2
Prague Commentator on West's Response [Faix]	BB 3
Hungarian T.V. on Proposals	BB 5
SCINTEIA on Brezhnev Speech [7 Oct]	BB 5
Yugoslavia on Implications of Proposal [Sundic]	BB 7
TANJUG on Soviet View	BB 7
Bulgaria on Soviet Initiative	BB 8

BULGARIA

Text of Zhivkova Address to UN General Assembly [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Sep]	C 1
Bozhinov-Led Delegation Departs for USSR	C 7
Reportage on Celebration of GDR Anniversary	C 7
Sofia Festivity	C 7
Lukanov Speech	C 7
GDR Ambassador at Celebrations	C 8
Zhivkov, Delegation Visit GDR for Anniversary Celebration	C 9
5 October Sofia Departure	C 9
8 October Return	C 9
Zhivkova-Led Delegation Returns From FRG	C 9
Briefs: Bozhinov at Okrug Plenum	C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Husak-Led Delegation's Visit to GDR Anniversary	D 1
5 October Departure	D 1
7 October Return	D 1
GDR Commemoration Ceremony Held in Prague	D 1
Czech Interior Ministry Withdraws Kohout's Citizenship	D 2
Comment on Decision	D 2
Indra Returns Following Vienna Visit	D 3
Jakes Welcomes Hungary's Borbely in Prague	D 3
DPRK TU Federation Gives Reception for Hoffman	D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Signing of Economic Accord With USSR	E 1
Reportage on 6 October Anniversary Festivity	E 2
Attending Dignitaries	E 2
Naumann Opening Speech	E 3
Honecker Speech	E 5
Brezhnev Speech [cross-reference]	E 15

Television, Radio, ADN Report on Military Parade E 15
Radio, Television Relay E 15
Honecker, Brezhnev at Parade E 17
New Soviet Tank [DPA] E 17
Rostock Naval Parade Marks Anniversary E 17
Heinz Hoffmann Receives Admirals E 18
Honecker Presents High Award to Chernenko E 18
Honecker, Other Leaders Attend Cultural Program E 18

HUNGARY

Kadar-Led Delegation Returns From Berlin 7 October F 1
Lazar Congratulates Poland's Jaroszewicz on Birthday F 1
Borbely Leaves for Party Talks in Prague F 1
Australian Socialist Party Delegation Ends Visit F 1
Gyori Leads Party Delegation to Sweden F 2
Reportage on Visit by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis F 2
5 October Arrival F 2
Talks Begin F 2
Agreements Signed, Communique Issued F 2
Officials Receive New Ambassador to Syria F 3
Exchange of Specialist Protocol Signed With Iraq F 3
Briefs: Israeli Women's Movement Delegation; Burmese Ambassador's Departure F 3

POLAND

Gierek Heads Delegation to GDR Anniversary Celebrations G 1
5 October Departure G 1
7 October Return G 1
Szydlak Speaks at GDR Anniversary Celebration in Warsaw G 1
Jablonski Attends Cocktail Party at GDR Embassy G 2
Polish Ambassador to U.S. Protests Chicago TRIBUNE Article G 2
Gierek Receives President of Bank of America G 2
Gierek Receives Envoy to Vatican G 3
Babiuch Welcomes French Communist Party Delegation G 3
Council of Ministers Makes Changes in Government Posts [TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Oct] G 3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses Meeting With Oil, Mining Ministry Personnel [SCINTEIA 4 Oct] H 1
Ceausescu Visits Agricultural Units in Ilfov, Ialomita H 2
Writers Union Plenum Held in Bucharest 6 October H 3
Reportage on Verdet-Led Delegation's Visit to GDR on Anniversary H 3
5 October Departure H 3
Return From Berlin H 4
Burtica Received by Iraqi President, Confers With Ministers H 4
Further Meetings With Ministers H 4
Burtica Meets With Syrian Planning Minister in Damascus H 5
AGERPRES Reports Japanese Crown Prince Arrival H 5
Meeting With Ceausescu, Luncheon H 6
Ceausescu Receives USSR Representative for Talks H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade LC Group Leaves Moscow After Visit, Talks With Grishin	I 1
Leaders Send Anniversary Greetings to GDR	I 1
Tito Telegram	I 1
Djuranovic Message	I 1
Party-State Delegation Visits GDR for Anniversary Celebrations	I 2
Delegation 8 October Return	I 2
Reportage on Vrhovec Activities at United Nations	I 2
Meeting With Kurt Waldheim	I 2
Contacts With Foreign Officials	I 3
Post-UN Conference Statement	I 4
Prague Exhibit 'Indulges Bulgaria's Position' on Macedonia	I 5
BORBA Requires Material, Financial Aid To Continue Existence	I 5
Executive Council Considers Economic Policy Questions	I 6
Trade Official Calls for Increased Exports, Reduced Imports [BORBA 4 Oct]	I 7
Federal Assembly Fails To Agree on Balance of Payments Level	I 7
Draft Budget Calls for Large Expenditure Increase [Sljepcevic]	I 8
Presidency, LCY Central Committee Hold Joint Session	I 9
Briefs: Soviet Gas Importation Shortfall; Kosovo Political School Students	I 10

COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

GDR Commentator on Proposals

LD082038 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The governments of the NATO countries should at long last follow the example that has been set for them. Following Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin, those who have for many years been trying to peddle the so-called threat from the East--and who have thus attempted to justify their arms increases and the planned deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe--will now find it much more difficult to find enough people willing to buy their lie about this threat from the East.

Brezhnev also said decisively that during the last 10 years the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear arms has not been increased in the European part of the Soviet Union by a single rocket or aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching pads and the nuclear load of these rockets has in fact been somewhat reduced. The number of medium-range bombers has also been reduced. What is thus left of the claim--which has nearly been flogged to death--about an alleged aggressive policy by the USSR, if that country now makes an offer to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear carriers deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union today under the precondition that no additional medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe? Nothing is left except the total unmasking of the authors of such a claim.

It is hardly surprising, then, to read in the Western press that NATO sees the Brezhnev plan as a disturbing maneuver. Naturally, they would feel disturbed--disturbed by the plan to deploy a new kind of U.S. nuclear missile in Western Europe and thereby attempt to obtain military supremacy for NATO. But anyone who continues to adhere to this intention regardless of the Soviet proposal should not forget what was said in Berlin on this point: that the socialist countries will, naturally, not stand idly by but that they will have to take the necessary additional steps to insure their security. The result of carrying out NATO's plans would not be military supremacy for the West but a worsening of the situation in Europe. This is something that cannot benefit either the socialist states or the peoples of Europe. For this reason, they expect a positive reply from the Western states--a reply guided by common sense and realism.

Warsaw on NATO Reaction

LD082238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brussels--In Brussels, the NATO headquarters, the Berlin speech by Leonid Brezhnev has evoked a particularly lively interest, although it does not lack some elements of embarrassment. The point is that the decision on a unilateral withdrawal of soldiers and tanks, and also the proposals concerning negotiations on medium-range missile weapons [several words indistinct] the installation on that territory of nuclear weapons force NATO to revise its program of activity during the immediate months ahead.

For a long time now, politicians and military men of the North Atlantic pact have been waging an extensive propaganda campaign aimed at convincing governments, parliaments and public opinion in the West that it is essential to equip Western Europe with new medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads. An integral ingredient of that campaign was to frighten them by using the so-called "threat from the East." The decision to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe is to be taken at NATO's December session. It is characteristic that this propaganda campaign on the alleged threat from the East completely failed to mention the disarmament initiatives or the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe going on in Vienna. Leonid Brezhnev's speech, [words indistinct] 2 months before the NATO session, forces the advocates of arming Western Europe with nuclear weapons to begin discussions on another, much disliked plane--that of disarmament. It is no accident that the commentator of the daily LA CITE called the speech a political event of great significance. This is a [words indistinct] that runs through the majority of press commentaries today. Everyone sees the coincidence of the speech with the intensive preparations by NATO to increase the West European arms potential. At the same time, the content of the speech contains such concrete proposals that it cannot be ignored by using the same arguments as before.

What will happen next? Commentators connected with NATO themes think that a formal answer will be formulated at the December session of the pact. One thing is certain: A new, very important element has emerged in East-West relations and the results of the discussion on the content of the Soviet leader's speech will have a key significance for the further fate of detente--and that not only limited to our continent.

Polish Commentator on U.S. Reaction

LD082246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski commentary]

[Text] A positive step in the right direction; we are analyzing the details: That was the first response from the State Department in connection with the reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe announced in Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin. Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the President on national security affairs, in an extensive television interview on Sunday, stated that the United States received the Soviet decision with satisfaction and would examine it in a favorable spirit. As is known, the Soviet leader also appealed to the Atlantic pact states, including, of course, the United States, not to increase nuclear armaments in Western Europe as that would have to meet with appropriate countermeasures from the socialist camp. And it is known that the United States wants to install about 600 additional medium-range missiles of the Pershing type with nuclear warheads in countries like the FRG, Belgium, Holland and Britain. The NATO states will have to take a final decision on this matter in December.

In a commentary, today's New York TIMES states that Brezhnev's announcement will strengthen the doubts that already exist in these countries about the need for nuclear arms and will deepen fears about the consequences of such a step. The New York TIMES also writes that the European NATO countries are putting pressure on Washington for the quickest possible ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate. This will open the way, it is being said, for negotiations on SALT III, the next treaty limiting nuclear armaments, in which, it is thought, a curb will also be placed on medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. And then the problem of additional missiles of the Pershing type in Western Europe, so to speak, would die a natural death.

Prague Commentator on West's Response

LD071322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Kvetoslav Faix commentary]

[Text] Anyone who has been following reports and commentaries in much of the Western media concerning East-West relations during past weeks and months has gained the impression that the cold war period is returning. Various myths about the so-called Soviet danger, about the threat from the East and other slanders and lies are once again being served to the Western public with the purpose of generating mistrust in international relations, provoking a fresh outburst in the arms race, and with regard to our continent, of negating the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of undermining the very foundations of peace among European nations. Even some Western politicians, who although still giving assurances that the policy of peaceful coexistence and relations has no alternative, are now beginning to lend their support to the dangerous plans of the reactionary circles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy on the territory of Western Europe new types of American nuclear missiles.

The reactionary forces in the West, who some years back still speculated that the policy of relaxation would play the role of a Trojan horse, through which they could successfully force changes in the political system of the countries of the socialist community, who hoped that they would thus achieve what they had failed to achieve in the past by the so-called policy of strength, are now trying to discredit the policy of relaxation and would like to drive the world into new confrontations, political and economic, as well as military. Pulling the same rope with them are the large armament concerns, which fear that a further easing of tensions necessarily must also be manifested in the military sphere, which would affect the most profitable trade of the contemporary era--the arms trade, and all of them are greatly tempted to make use of the so-called China card within the global strategy of the West.

At this time, when the whole of mankind is faced with the need to tackle very urgent and very complicated economic problems, since the future of coming generations depends on their solution, the reactionary forces of the West, it would appear, want to act according to the principle "apres moi le deluge." These are dangerous symptoms in the current international situation, and it is not difficult to imagine how the world would develop if there were not a solid and strong community of the socialist countries--the most important mainstay of the world peace movement.

This was once again confirmed in Berlin yesterday at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR where Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev submitted new, important proposals for further progress in the policy of relaxation in Europe. In the spirit of the traditions of Soviet foreign policy, as formulated by Lenin during the emergence of the Soviet state, he unfolded a new initiative, which cannot be overlooked by anyone who has the interests of peace and security of the European nations truly at heart. Above all, he refuted very resolutely Western slanders concerning the so-called Soviet threat and alleged Soviet military preponderance. Comrade Brezhnev declared: "As for the Soviet Union, I repeat again that we do not seek military superiority.

We have never intended and do not intend to threaten any state or a group of states. As chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, I am stating most definitely that the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear arms on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile, by a single aircraft during the past 10 years. On the contrary, the number of launchers of medium-range missiles and also the yield of the nuclear charges of these missiles have been somewhat decreased. The number of medium-range bombers, too, has diminished. As to the territory of other states, the Soviet Union does not deploy such means there at all. For a number of years already, we have not been increasing the number of our troops in central Europe either."

And Comrade Brezhnev went on to add in this connection: "We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union as compared with the present level but, of course, only in the event no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe."

These are clear words. Moreover, the Soviet Government, in order to break down the barriers with which the reactionary circles in the West are trying to block the transition to relaxation in the military sphere, based on agreement with the GDR Government and after consultations with other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, decided to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. In the course of the next 12 months, Comrade Brezhnev announced, 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,100 tanks and also a certain amount of other military equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory. In order to deepen trust among European nations, the Soviet Government moreover is willing to reach an agreement that notification on large-scale ground force exercises provided for by the Helsinki Final Act be made even earlier and not from the level of 25,000 men, as is the case now, but from a smaller number, from the level of 20,000 men.

Comrade Brezhnev submitted to the Western countries other important proposals, especially with regard to strategic arms limitations, and moreover stressed the willingness of the Soviet Government to examine further ideas that might contribute to strengthening trust between states and lessen the danger of an outbreak of war in Europe. As the most suitable opportunity where a broad complex of measures of military relaxtion in Europe could be examined, Comrade Brezhnev described an all-European conference on the political level, whose preparation and convening is a task which is not only very topical but also very pressing.

The speech made by Comrade Brezhnev at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR is for the whole world a concrete example of a principled and immensely responsible attitude of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community towards the cardinal issue of the current era--safeguarding peace and the security of nations. And I think that everyone who followed the speech of Comrade Brezhnev, whether on the radio or on television, realized one more thing; that Comrade Brezhnev did not speak merely as the highest representative of the Soviet Union, but that he spoke as a man who personally experienced the horrors of war and who, on the basis of his experiences and the experiences of all Soviet people has dedicated his life to the struggle for peace, for progress and a better future for mankind.

Yes, Comrade Brezhnev also spoke for us in Czechoslovakia and voiced what all our honest citizens think and feel. We realize once again what friendship and alliance with the great Soviet nation means for us today and for future generations.

And I think that all honest people the world over will receive the words of Comrade Brezhnev with similar feelings. After all, the Soviet Union has once again confirmed that it will continue to support consistantly and actively the policy of relaxation, which regardless of what anyone might say in the West has no alternative. This is why the peace-loving people are anxiously awaiting the West's reply and believe that realism, statesmanlike vision and sound reason will prevail in the minds of Western politicians, and that their reply to the Berlin appeal of Comrade Brezhnev will be a positive one and that it will be manifested in concrete deeds.

Hungarian T.V. on Proposals

LD071654 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We are moving further and further from 1945, and World War II, Brezhnev said. It is indeed of symbolic significance that the Soviet head of state put forward new peace proposals this afternoon in Berlin, in the center of Europe, a few weeks after the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

Brezhnev has announced a unilateral reduction in forces and raised the prospect of a reduction in the number of missiles if the West is willing to take reciprocal action, namely if NATO gives up its plan--which it is preparing to adopt at the Brussels conference in December--of deploying new missiles.

The measures announced and promised by Brezhnev can give an impetus simultaneously to the Vienna force reduction talks and to SALT. All this, however, is conditional; there is an "if." It is conditional on the Americans ratifying SALT II, NATO giving up its missile development plan and, in general, the West foregoing entry into a new stage of the armament process. The Soviet head of state said that it did no harm to recall, precisely on the GDR jubilee, the cold war, from which we had also moved away.

It is true that certain Western words and actions at times recall the cold war but I noticed that, while he did criticize the contradictions of Western statesmen, Brezhnev spoke of them as partners. It is beyond doubt that his Berlin speech and proposals strengthen the political position of those inclined towards detente; naturally, as long as they are able to, and are willing to, make use of the opportunity offered.

At any rate, after the world political tensions of recent weeks it was reassuring to hear this calm Soviet reaction, which has taken the initiative. It cannot be doubted that in order to move further away from the hot and the cold war and to move closer the--albeit distant--goal of disarmament, the first task is to disarm the adherents of armaments.

SCINTEIA on Brezhnev Speech

AU081650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by USSR President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at 6 October Berlin meeting: "An Important Political Initiative, A Postive Action in the Spirit of the Requirements of Peace and Detente in Europe and in the World: The Soviet Union Decided to Unilaterally Reduce the Number of Soviet Troops in Central Europe, Withdrawing 20,000 Troops From the GDR Territory, as Well as 1,000 Tanks and Various Other Military Hardware"]

[Text] TASS reports that in the speech he delivered in Berlin at the festive meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stated that the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. In the coming 12 months, 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military hardware will be withdrawn from the territory of the GDR. This decision was adopted in agreement with the GDR leadership and following consultations with the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

The USSR is also prepared to reduce, in relation to the current level, the number of medium-range nuclear means [mijloace] in the western areas of the Soviet Union, provided no additional medium-range nuclear weapons are deployed in West Europe.

L.I. Brezhnev said: "I want to solemnly confirm that the Soviet Union will never make use of nuclear weapons against those states which cease the production or purchase of such weapons, and which do not have such weapons on their territory."

He urged the Western states to expand measures designed to enhance trust in Europe, and in particular, to come to an agreement that advance announcements of ground troops maneuvers envisaged in the Helsinki Final Act should be made far earlier than currently stipulated, and that such announcements should apply also to maneuvers involving less than 25,000 participants. The speaker added: "We are also prepared not to perform military maneuvers involving more than 40,000-50,000 troops, on a mutual basis."

Leonid Brezhnev suggested that announcements should be issued not only in the case of military maneuvers in the areas established in the Helsinki document, but also on the movement of ground troops numbering more than 20,000 men in those areas, and stated that the proposals made by the socialist countries on announcements concerning large-scale air and naval maneuvers in the neighborhood of the territorial waters of the participants in the all-European conference remain in effect.

He described as a "deliberate deceit" allegations that the USSR is increasing its military force in Europe above and beyond the level required by defensive requirements. "As chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, I resolutely state: In the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear carriers on the territory of the European zone of the Soviet Union has not been increased by one rocket, not by one aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching pads for medium-range rockets, and the strength of the warheads on those rockets has decreased."

"The number of medium-range aircraft has also been reduced. In general, the Soviet Union does not deploy such weapons on the territory of other states," the speaker stressed. He urged the Western countries to follow the example of the socialist countries, which proposed measures to insure genuine security and peace for the European peoples. "We hope that realism, state wisdom, and finally, common sense will prevail," he said.

Yugoslavia on Implications of Proposal

LD081704 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Even if the Western powers, and primarily the United States, reach the conclusion that the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet men and 1,000 tanks from the territory of the GDR will not substantially influence the existing balance of forces in Central Europe--either to the advantage of the West or to the detriment of the East--Leonid Brezhnev's initiative will not lose any of its importance. If nothing else, it has contributed to a better realization of the need to reduce the armed forces in central Europe and of the possible consequences should nothing be done on this plane. On the other hand, the Soviet initiative should contribute to a lessening of mistrust between East and West and should facilitate President Carter's efforts to obtain ratification of the SALT II missile agreement. Progress can also be expected in the Vienna talks on the reduction of the Atlantic and Warsaw Pact's forces in Europe.

Additionally, Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin was conciliatory in its entirety, both with regard to the United States' European Allies and the United States itself. Not only did he avoid polemics with Carter about the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba, but he did not even mention the Cuban crisis.

The Soviet leader's conciliatory tone should not be interpreted only as revealing Soviet interest in the earliest possible ratification of the SALT II agreement and in the beginning of talks on SALT III. It should be interpreted, rather, as a Soviet effort to improve the general climate in relations between the two military blocs. This Soviet orientation is influenced without a doubt by its very delicate relations with China.

On the basis of first Western reactions to Brezhnev's East Berlin speech, one could infer that they are favorable, especially in the FRG. However, there is little prospect of Soviet offers that would satisfy NATO, as NATO continues to believe that the ratio of forces in central Europe is still unfavorable for the Western allies. Moreover, the first U.S. reaction suggests that Washington is not abandoning its intention to strengthen its nuclear presence in Europe. The question is only whether or not, in the wake of the Soviet initiative, the Americans will find it easy to realize their plans because their West European allies have not been enthusiastic about them, either.

In any case, Europe will continue to carry its inglorious record as the continent having the biggest concentration of military armed forces of the two blocs, coupled with the constantly present danger of an outbreak of conflict. Any reduction of armed forces in Europe--either conventional or nuclear--would be a good thing, although, it must be said, everything that has been done or proposed so far is not enough to free Europe from the fear in which it has lived since the end of the war.

TANJUG on Soviet View

LD072050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

["Expectations in Moscow"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 7, (TANJUG)--It is now the West's turn, state sources among Soviet observers on the occasion of the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the German Democratic Republic. This (?reaction in) Moscow also regards the proposals to the West made yesterday [words indistinct] by Leonid Brezhnev.

So far, no comments have appeared in the Soviet press, but unofficial (announcements) here today hold that the decision on the reduction of troops in the German Democratic Republic and on the Soviet initiative are the most significant steps coming from the East in the sphere of military (detente after) the signing of the SALT II treaty.

As regards this treaty, Moscow expects that these steps will contribute to the creating of a more favorable climate in the U.S. for the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

If a certain unrest in the U.S. on account of the Soviet military personnel in Cuba has started to threaten the prospects of the U.S. Senate ratifying SALT II, Moscow believes that the Americans should now be more favorably disposed towards the ratification. Besides, this, Brezhnev's statement that significant negotiations on SALT III are "forthcoming" has been described by observers here as a rather reliable indication that SALT II will nevertheless gain the necessary majority of votes in the U.S. Senate.

Bulgaria on Soviet Initiative

AU081452 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA)--Mr Leonid Brezhnev's speech, made in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, continues to be commended on at considerable length in the Bulgarian press.

The papers point out that the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR once again clearly and categorically reaffirmed the historic consistence in the policy of the Soviet Union directed to the strengthening of international peace along an unswerving line of strengthening trust among the nations.

"Mr Leonid Brezhnev made a speech which by far exceeds the jubilee protocol and as from now it can be said--by its constructive approach--it is of historic importance for the development of international relations not only in our continent," the POGLED weekly notes.

"The West once again has the word", indicates in its commentary the OTECHESTVEN FRONT. "The new Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing and halting the arms race, are for every unprejudiced person the new peaceful gesture in succession made by the USSR and the other socialist states. Now realism, the awareness of responsibility to mankind should prevail in the ruling circles in the West."

The papers note that as always, this time again there stood out those intransient principles on which the Soviet Union and its allies are building up their policy.

TEXT OF ZHIVKOVA ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU041450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 79 p 1, 5 AU

[Speech by Lydmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Committee of Culture, and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly session, on 28 September in New York]

[Text] Mr Chairman, first of all allow me to express the sincere satisfaction of the Bulgarian delegation for your assignment to the high-ranking position of chairman of the General Assembly. Mr Chairman, representative of friendly Tanzania and worthy son of the African Continent, you are an indefatiguable fighter against colonialism and one of the most experienced and respected UN diplomats.

It is a special pleasure for me to note that the just concluded visit to Sofia by President Julius Nyerere, and his talks with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, represented an important impetus to the further intensification of the relations existing between our two countries, in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation and social progress throughout the world.

I would also like to pay tribute to the consistent efforts devoted during the previous session by your predecessor, Mr Levano.

The Bulgarian delegation welcomes the new member of our organization, the state of St. Lucia, and wishes this country successes in its development.

We share the deep sorrow of the Angolan people in connection with the heavy loss they have suffered--namely the untimely death of President Agostinho Neto. The people of Bulgaria knew him as a consistent revolutionary, ardent patriot, courageous fighter against imperialism and colonialism, and indefatiguable champion of social progress. His death represents a great and precious loss for Africa, the loss of a worthy son.

Mr Chairman, today, despite the existing difficulties and negative phenomena, detente continues to assert itself as a stable trend in international relations. Life has proved that the policy of reducing tension is the only method that in the long run will eliminate the danger of a devastating global nuclear conflict.

The successful talks in Vienna between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter--which concluded with the signing of the USSR-U.S. SALT II treaty and other important documents--represented an important step forward in the direction of detente. Everyone agrees that the SALT II treaty is the most important agreement of the entire postwar period. It is a document aimed at the taming of the nuclear armaments race. Once and for all, this treaty confirmed that even the most difficult problems of international relations can be resolved in a mutually acceptable manner when the approach to them is one of a lofty sense of responsibility, wisdom and mature perspicuity as well as one of political realism. [paragraph continues]

We are deeply convinced that the new treaty can and must become a starting point for further measures aimed at the real limitation of nuclear armaments and that the treaty will play the role of a catalyst for negotiations on other disarmament problems. This treaty will contribute to a considerable improvement of the general international atmosphere. This is why we hope that the treaty will be ratified as soon as possible. It is not only in the interests of the U.S. and Soviet peoples, but also of all mankind.

The events of the world unequivocally confirm that detente does not merely involve East-West relations. Detente represents an invaluable asset of universal meaning for all mankind and for the evolution of the world. The interests of all nations demand that insurmountable barriers should be erected against the attempts at undermining the process of detente and against the attempts of bringing back the "cold war" era.

This necessity was pointed out once more at the Havana summit conference of nonalined countries. The closing declaration adopted by this conference confirmed the aspirations of the nonalined countries to rally all forces for the preservation of peace and security in the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the nonalined countries movement as an important factor in international life and supports its struggle and efforts to establish lasting peace throughout the world.

As a result of the policy of detente, lasting and favorable changes have occurred in the political atmosphere on the European Continent. In accordance with the principles and agreements of the CSCE Final Act, political contacts are being further developed; economic and cultural cooperation is being intensified; and the processes of mutual acquaintance among the European peoples are also being intensified. The Madrid meeting of CSCE countries is called upon to contribute to the improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe. The Madrid meeting must contribute to the intensification of the process of detente and to the strengthening of security on our continent.

The further assertion and development of positive trends in Europe demands that practical and efficient measures should be taken in the field of military detente on our continent. The proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are aimed at precisely these goals. These proposals are aimed at ending the stagnation of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. To these measures must be added the signing of the treaty on not being the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against each other--which was signed between the CSCE signatory countries--and the proposal to hold a summit conference--on the political level--of European countries, the U.S. and Canada to discuss and adopt measures aimed at consolidating mutual trust and reducing military confrontation in Europe, as well as for subsequently reducing the concentration of armed forces and armaments on the European Continent.

Although we are satisfied that such constructive measures find understanding and interest in other countries, at the same time it is obvious that real progress in military detente on the continent requires joint efforts by all interested countries. We hope that we will reach agreement as soon as possible for taking up practical work in order to settle these problems.

As for the Balkans, we have many reasons to be satisfied at the considerable positive changes which have occurred in this area. The active and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is aimed at the consolidation of detente in the Balkans, at the consolidation of good-neighborly relations and friendship, and at a broad cooperation, beased on equal rights and mutual advantage. We want to transform the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of lasting peace and stability, to live in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect and in close cooperation, as well as friendship with all our neighbors. [paragraph continues]

The government and people of Bulgaria firmly believe in this noble cause. They are consistantly and perseveringly working for the practical implementation of this cause, despite the existing difficulties linked with out historic inheritance and the complex differences of contemporary reality.

Mr Chairman, today the world is in a complicated and dynamic era. It is facing many problems which are going beyond the limitis and interests of individual countries and peoples. These problems are of a generally humanitarian and universal character. In our opinion, the attention of the United Nations must be mainly concentrated upon these problems, not only because they fully correspond to the universal character of this organization, but because they bring out and emphasize the necessity of progress and because their correct solution creates conditions and prerequisites for the successful settlement of a number of other international questions. Among the global ploblems the main role, of course, is played by the reduction, prevention, and in the long run, by the complete elimination of the danger of a new world war. The basic prerequisite for this is the implementation of real disarmament. To achieve this goal is not only a purpose in itself, but an important means of paving the road toward the solution of important problems such as overcoming economic backwardness in the world; eliminating hunger; developing new sources of energy; eradicating the most dangerous diseases; protecting the environment; mastering the world oceans, as well as outer space; using the achievements of scientific-technical progress to the advantage of all mankind; developing all potential creative talents of the human individual, as well as developing and perfecting the individual and human society as a whole.

This is the direction in which the efforts of the socialist countries and all peace-loving countries in the world are concentrating.

In their declaration adopted on 23 November 1978, the Warsaw Pact members proposed practical methods for stopping the armaments race. The goal of these proposals was to transfer the question of stopping the further quantitative and qualitative increase of armaments and armed forces from the sphere of wishful thinking to the sphere of practical settlement. In May 1979 in Budapest, the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries reaffirmed their governments' resolve to persist in the struggle to achieve realistic progress in this sector.

The efforts aimed at disarmament are concentrated upon the complex of proposals connected with the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons. This is absolutely logical since the main danger for the world stems from an increase in nuclear armaments. The approach and the unmistakable stand of the socialist countries on this question are set forth in the socialist countries' proposal submitted to the UN Disarmament Committee in February 1979. It is now a task of primary importance to bagin the negotiations on stopping the production of nuclear weapons in all their varieties and to gradually reduce the stockpiling of such weapons until they have been completely eliminated from the arsenals of all states.

Regarding the extremely complicated character of this problem of nuclear disarmament, in our opinion, negotiations in this sector can be facilitated if, along with negotiations, efforts are devoted to the consolidation of political and international law guarantees for the security of all states. This is why we attach such great importance to the signing of a universal treaty on the non use of force which is likely to consolidate mutual trust among states and give a strong impetus to the process of real disarmament.

While emphasizing the aforementioned questions, the Bulgarian delegation is not underestimating the other measures which are on the agenda of this session. [paragraph continues]

We attach particular importance to the speeding up of the preparations for a convention on guaranteeing the security of non-nuclear states, as well as on measures concerning the prohibition of the research on, production of, and accumulation of chemical weapons and the elimination of stocks of such weapons, and the elimination of new systems of such weapons, the reduction of military budgets, and so forth.

The UN Disarmament Committee must make suitable preparations for a draft agreement on the banning of radiological weapons, for which adequate elements are contained in the draft proposal submitted by the USSR and the United States.

We would like to once again draw the General Assembly's attention to the importance of the question of making all treaties and agreements--hitherto signed in the sector of disarmament--universal treaties and agreements. We think that it is urgently necessary for our organization to promptly make its contribution to the practical settlement of this important question.

A universal disarmament conference will play a role of exceptional importance in the complex of measures aimed at mobilizing the efforts of all states toward real disarmament.

We welcome the initiative of the CSSR aimed at the adoption of a declaration of international cooperation for disarmament purposes by the UN General Assembly, an initiative which will undoubtedly contribute to the achievement of progress in this respect.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria also attaches great importance to the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This will represent an important step forward toward the further consolidation of universal peace and security.

In evaluating the present situation regarding disarmament, we cannot fail to take into consideration the negative approach and impact of those forces which are opposing the positive processes in the development of international relations. Thus, for example, at the moment when realistic prerequisites exist for stopping the armaments race, new steps are being taken in the opposite direction--toward the intensification of the armaments race and toward increasing military budgets.

The policy of hegemonism--leading to the undermining of detente, to the creation of hotbeds of tension and to the provocation of armed conflicts--represents a negative factor. This policy is incompatible with the development of of positive trends in international life. It is incompatible with the consolidation of mutual trust among peoples and with the principles of equal rights among all states.

The interests of peace, detente and international cooperation demand that resolute resistance should be undertaken against the exponents and inspirers of this dangerous policy which represents a threat against mankind.

This is why we welcome and support the new Soviet initiative on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations. It is high time for hegemonism to be denounced and it is time to erect effective barriers against these negative trends and phenomena which are incompatible with the principles of sovereignty and equal rights. We think that the renunciation of such a policy should not only be elevated to a basic principle in international relations, but should also be consolidated by international agreement.

Mr Chairman, the guarantee of lasting peace in the world is indivisible from the struggle to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various regions of the world.

Security and stability in Southeast Asia have been subjected to new trials. Once again the freedom-loving people of Vietnam had to defend their irrevocable and legitimate right to a peaceful and independent existence. Socialist Vietnam--which has become a symbol of manly courage and selfless sacrifice in the struggle for independence--has already given a worthy reply to the aggressors. The people of Vietnam have replied to the slanderous campaign fanned against them in connection with the problem of refugees from Indochina. This is a serious problem indeed, but it should not be used to increase tension in that area or to protect the true culprits who have caused the suffering of thousands of people.

As for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, there is not even the shadow of a doubt that the place of Kampuchea in the UN Organization must be taken by the legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and not by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has been rejected by the Kampuchean people. For many years this clique conducted a policy of genocide against its own people. We resolutely oppose and declare ourselves against the attempts to force the United Nations, under any form whatsoever, to interfere into the domestic affairs of the sovereign people's Republic of Kampuchea.

We express our solidarity with the people and government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in their struggle to defend the independence, territorial integrity and peaceful existence of their country.

The recent events in the Middle East have reconfirmed that the separatist deal concluded between Israel and Egypt does not lead to peace but, on the contrary, to an intensification of the existing conflict. The desire to settle the fate of the Palestinian people without their participation has not produced any results whatsoever. A lasting and just peace, a real peace in that are is possible only when Israel has withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; when the rights of the Palestinian people--headed by their only legitimate representative, the PLO--to create their own state have been guaranteed; and when an independence and peaceful existence has been guaranteed to all peoples living in that area. Only such a peace has any future.

The Cyprus problem is still unresolved. It is necessary to settle this problem in a peaceful manner through the implementation of the decisions of the UN Security Council and of the UN General Assembly. These decisions stipulate that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus should be preserved in the interests of both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots as well as in the interest of international peace and security.

Mr Chairman, in recent years the peoples of a number of countries achieved historical victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as in the struggle against reactionary and fascist regimes and for their national and social liberation.

We welcome the people's revolutions in Afghanistan, Nicaragua and in other countries. We wish the peoples of these countries successes along the path of building new life.

The struggle against colonialism and colonial domination has entered its final and decisive stage. One of the most acute problems now is to complete the true liberation of southern Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid. Along with this, the maneuvers of imperialism and neocolonialism are being intensified to impose puppet regimes on Zimbabwe and Namibia. These regimes are supposed to serve as cover for the attempts to preserve the economic interests of the capitalist monopolies and corporations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria denounces these maneuvers and firmly supports the struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and the South West African People's Organization for true freedom and independence.

The majority of the newly liberated and developing countries are still suffering from the exploitation of those who used to exploit them in the past, and from the multinational corporations which are trying by all means to preserve the existing mechanism of unjust trade and economic relations. We fully support the justified demand of the developing countries for a reorganization of economic relations based upon a just and democratic basis. In the struggle for this reorganization, the role and importance of the norms and principles of economic cooperation, established between the socialist and the developing countries, are distinguishing themselves more and more brilliantly. These norms and principles, which are based on mutual respect for the rights and interest of all countries, represent the basis for a new approach to the international division of labor, to the scope of economic development and to scientific-technical cooperation. Favorable political and economic prerequisites exist for further development in this cooperation. However, in order to implement them a consistent struggle is necessary, a struggle against all those forces which dislike the existing cooperation and unity of action between the socialist and the developing countries. There is no doubt that the objective advantages and the future are on the side of those forces which are struggling for equal rights, for a stable economic development and for social progress.

Mr Chairman, the contribution which the present session of the UN General Assembly will make to the solution of basic problems facing mankind will represent, at the same time, an essential contribution to the achievement of the goals which the world organization set for itself in declaring 1979 as the International Children's Year. Without disarmament and detente; without a lasting peace and cooperation; without economic development and social progress--without all these things--it is impossible to guarantee the present and future for the children which we all desire.

Socialist Bulgaria devotes primary attention to its children. They are getting the best of all things. They have all necessary prerequisites for a harmonious development, and for an education in the spirit of peace and friendship among the peoples.

Being guided by these goals, our country became the initiator and host to the International Children's Assembly "Banner of Peace" which was held in August 1979 and which was one of the greatest events of the International Children's Year. As the first forum of its kind representing the children's creative talents and being directly linked to the natural necessity of constant creative development and perfection of the human individual, the assembly became a symbol of friendship and solidarity among children of all continents. The slogan of the assembly, "Unity, Creativity, Beauty", rallied the efforts and the aspirations of the youngest citizens of the world, making them more worthy creative artists and creators of their own future. We are profoundly convinced that such initiatives are opening new prospects for the future and are giving new dimensions to the noble idea of solving the universal complex of problems linked to the present and future, not only of the young generation, but of all mankind.

Mr Chairman, this is the fourth decade since World War II. For over 40 years mankind has been living without the nightmare of a world war. The contribution of the UN Organization to this achievement is doubtless.

Peace and international cooperation are the sacred ideals of the Bulgarian people. Throughout the 35 years that have elapsed the socialist revolution's victory in our country, our government has conducted a consistent policy of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation. As Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council recently declared: "As a communist party, as a socialist state, and as a people who are confidently heading toward their communist future, we have a hundred reasons to demand peace, to struggle for peace in the world, and we have no reason whatsoever to ask for international tension, for distrust, for enmities, for 'cold' or 'hot' wars among peoples!"

This is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria will persist in making its contribution to the consolidation of the world organization's role in the peoples' joint efforts for the consolidation of peace, for the development of international cooperation and for the consolidation of the progressive evolution process in the world.

The 34th UN General Assembly session is leaving the present decade and is heading for the coming one. The extent which this organization will fulfill its noble mission will depend entirely upon the manner in which the UN Organization--as a factor integrating the efforts of the peoples and states aimed at consolidating international peace--will defend and assert its role in international life. We are convinced that the UN Organization will worthily fulfill its mission.

Thank you for your attention.

BOZHINOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU081457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 8 October a Bulgarian delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow. The delegation will have talks on further developing the cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of material production.

The delegation was seen off by members of the government and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF GDR ANNIVERSARY

Sofia Festivity

AU052046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, a festive meeting was held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, as well as Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador in Sofia.

A report was read by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Lukanov Speech

AU052049 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA)--A solemn meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic was held here today. It was attended by members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP and other party and state leaders and representatives of the Sofia public.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council read a report.

He pointed out that despite the provocative actions of West German and international reaction, despite the existing numerous objective difficulties, since (?its establishment) the German Democratic Republic has been strengthening all the time thanks to the wise leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the active and inspired work of its people, the enormous and selfless assistance of the socialist countries. "Today", he went on, "30 years after its foundation, in the GDR we see the new, socialist Germany--a developed socialist state which has attained remarkable successes in all spheres of life, a country with a stable political regime, with an uninterruptedly improving socialist democracy, with a developed economy and flourishing culture, with high international prestige, a strong fortress of socialism and peace."

Further on Mr Lukanov pointed out that the successes, attained by the GDR in the various fields of life, the principled and consistent policy of the country, directed to the consolidation of peace and friendship between the peoples, the active and uninterrupted support of the USSR and the other socialist countries, are the factors which have contributed to the complete international recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

Stressing the importance of the fact that the GDR has been recognised by practically all the capitalist countries, the speaker added: "This fact has been of great significance for the normalization of the situation in Europe. It has contributed to the development or cooperation between the European states on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and also to the preparations for holding the all-European conference on the questions of security and cooperation."

In conclusion Mr Lukanov emphasized the determination of Bulgaria and the GDR to make every effort for the implementation of the coordinated policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries for halting the arms race, the taking of realistic steps for reducing the military arsenal in Europe and the world. "They attach particular significance to the constructive measures in this respect, proposed by the socialist countries at the negotiations for reducing armaments in central Europe and to the other initiatives for implementing the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference", he added.

GDR Ambassador at Celebrations

AU052127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Manfred Schmidt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Sofia, gave a reception at the Sofia VIP Hotel on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Petur Mladenov; Stanko Todorov; Andrey Lukanov; Georgi Yordanov; Dimitur Stanishev; members of the State Council and government; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] Permanent Board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; leaders of the sociopolitical and mass organizations; scientists, artists, and cultural figures; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Also among those present were heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, headed by Franz Cancellario D'Alena, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Republic of Italy to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION VISIT GDR FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

5 October Sofia Departure

AU051514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has left for Berlin, where it will participate in the celebrations devoted to the 30 anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation were cordially seen off by the Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, and other officials.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1455 GMT on 5 October, after reporting Zhivkov's departure, adds: "The delegation includes Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Todor Stoichev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the Varna Party County Committee of the BCP and member of the State Council; Mr George Pankov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of the chemical industry; and Mr Vulcho Naydenov, member of the CC of the BCP and Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR."]

8 October Return

AU081507 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 8 (BTA)--The Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, returned from the German Democratic Republic today. The delegation took part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the GDR.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

AU081459 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, returned from the FRG. The delegation took part in the opening of the Tracian Treasurers exhibition in the FRG.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture and responsible officials from the Ministery of Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Culture.

BRIEFS

BOZHNIV AT OKRUG PLENUM--On 18 September Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in a plenum of Blagoevgrad Okrug party and state organs at which the okrug agriculture's effectiveness was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR ANNIVERSARY

5 October Departure

LD051538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A party-state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today left by air for Berlin, where it will take part in celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The delegation further comprises Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Antonin Kapek, member of Presidium of the party Central Committee and chief secretary of the city committee of the CPCZ in Prague; and Frantisek Hamouz, Czechoslovak ambassador to the GDR, who will join the delegation in Berlin. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Josef Lenart; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other personalities of our political and public life.

7 October Return

LD072244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak party-state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned from Berlin to Prague this evening. It attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic in the capital of the GDR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the SED, the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The other members of the delegation are Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague; and Frantisek Hamouz, ambassador of the CSSR to the GDR. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, including Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and other figures of our political and public life.

GDR COMMEMORATION CEREMONY HELD IN PRAGUE

LD081950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR held a festive meeting in Prague today to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, led by Vasil Bilak, member of Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy federal premier, made a speech in which he stressed that the foundation of the German Democratic Republic was the result of an uncompromising struggle between the forces of reaction, imperialism and war on one side and the progressive forces of peace and democracy on the other.

He spoke in detail about the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, as well as about the participation of both countries within CEMA. Rudolf Rohlicek stressed that the signing of the new agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid in 1977 was an expression of the higher level of social development in both states and the broadly and dynamically developing mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in a speech at the festive meeting, said that the signing of the new agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid in 1977 was an expression of the higher level of social development in both states and the broadly and dynamically developing mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, said in his speech that the German Democratic Republic belongs, despite all imperialist attempts at subversion, to the 10 most advanced industrial countries of the world. It is a peaceful state and it has been, since its very beginning, doing everything to insure that war will never start on German soil again. It speaks resolutely against the fierce armament of imperialist states and in favor of disarmament and strengthening peace in the world.

CZECH INTERIOR MINISTRY WITHDRAWS KOHOUT'S CITIZENSHIP

LD081914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Interior the Czech Socialist Republic by a decision of 1 October, according to the provisions of Paragraph 14 of Law No. 39/69 and other valid legal regulations, for harming the interests of the CSSR abroad, withdrew citizenship of the Czech Socialist Republic and of the CSSR from Pavel Kohout [signatory of the Charter-77], born 20 July 1928 in Prague, whose last address was Prague-4 Lhotka 560 and who is at present in Vienna.

Comment on Decision

LD082300 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] It is unnecessary to introduce Pavel Kohout because he himself has tried so often to be at the center of attention at any cost. This is why he more than once changed his coat and mask. Maybe, he tried thus to cure his complex of being an unrecognized poet, but his pathological careerism led him to the point where he was willing to join anybody and to serve anybody: To blacken and to spit on that which he himself once preached. It is thus only logical that this plastic figure has not been missed by the strategists of campaigns against socialist Czechoslovakia in the sixties. The emigree group of the well known CIA agent, Pavel Tigrid, willfully focused its attention on him. After all, a number of his friends still continue in the hostile activity against our country at the microphones of the Radio Free Europe.

Pavel Kohout stayed at home after the defeat of the counterrevolution. However, as has been shown, he tried to continue to play his role. The blackening and slanders at the address of socialism and our people in the West originated in more than one case from Pavel Kohout. With contemptuous superiority, he twisted facts about the life of our people who are proud of their citizenship and see its essence in the everyday struggles in the sphere of work and in the efforts for an honest solution of problems. One year ago Pavel Kohout left for Austria. His Western friends there welcomed him, of course, with all ceremony. They have flattered his literary ambitions and created all the conditions for him to continue in his activity against our country. Pavel Kohout has made use of this possibility. This is why state citizenship has been withdrawn from him. This is the fate of all of whom the poet, Viktor Dyk, said: If you leave me, I shall not perish; if you leave me, you shall perish.

INDRA RETURNS FOLLOWING VIENNA VISIT

LD060130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, returned to Prague today from its visit to Austria.

The visit took place at the invitation of Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament.

JAKES WELCOMES HUNGARY'S BORBELY IN PRAGUE

LD081404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee arrived in our republic for a working visit today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, he was welcomed by Milos Jakes, Candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

DPRK TU FEDERATION GIVES RECEPTION FOR HOFFMANN

LD052252 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea gave a reception here on Thursday in honour of the visiting Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann.

Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Kim Tong-kyu at the banquet highly appreciated the achievements of Czechoslovak workers in the construction of socialism and stressed the significance of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

Karel Hoffmann expressed support for the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the reunification of the country and stressed the positive role of trade union organizations in the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

ADN REPORTS SIGNING OF ECONOMIC ACCORD WITH USSR

LD051332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A 10-year program for economic specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was signed this morning. At the large festive hall of Niederschoenhausen Castle the chairmen of the joint GDR-USSR Government commission, Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Tikhonov, Gosplan chairman, signed this significant document. The signing ceremony was attended by the party and state leadership of the GDR and the USSR party and state delegation visiting the GDR on the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

After exchanging the documents, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, exchanged congratulations over this fresh step on the road toward all-round cooperation. Following the signing ceremony Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of the October Revolution to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conferred on him on his 65th birthday. He received this high distinction in recognition of his great contribution in promoting all-round cooperation and friendship between the two countries. In his address Willi Stoph said that he considers this high distinction recognition of all the SED has accomplished in the GDR in consolidating fraternal ties with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Those present included members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Gerhard Greuneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange; other members of the SED Central Committee; vice chairmen of the State Council; vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and other members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council.

The signing ceremony was attended by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, and Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

The program contains a broad set of long-term measures oriented towards the maximum utilization of possibilities for specialization and cooperation in production and towards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, thus increasing efficiency of social production in both countries.

The document provides for the solution of topical scientific and technical problems by joint efforts, especially the development of highly productive equipment, machines, instruments, means of mechanization and automation, the introduction of production of these products on the basis of modern technological processes as well as the introduction of modern control systems. Priority attention will be given to the development of energy on the basis of the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology and the implementation of effective measures to ensure a reduction in the consumption of fuel and raw materials.

Great attention will be given to the further development of cooperation in the production of high-quality consumer goods.

The GDR and the USSR will jointly build new specialized capacities for the best possible large-scale series production, including the expansion of export resources.

The Soviet Union will deliver to the GDR inter alia fuels and raw materials, equipment for nuclear power plants, means of transport, metal cutting machinery, road building equipment and products of the microelectronic industry as well as other products. The GDR, in turn, will export to the USSR ships, machine tools, fittings, chemical plants, equipment for the textile and printing industries, instruments and other products.

Under the principles contained in the accord the GDR and the USSR ministries of industry will work out concrete guidelines for specialization and cooperation in production.

REPORTAGE ON 6 OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITY

Attending Dignitaries

LD062356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A festive ceremony of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR was the highlight of the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary in Berlin today. This great event in the festively decorated large hall of the Palace of the Republic was attended by the leading representatives of the GDR and other meritorious citizens from all sectors of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life and representatives from the fraternal socialist countries and guests from many other states throughout the world.

Very cordial applause greeted Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Also seated on the platform were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, as well as the other members and candidate members of the Politburo.

Also seated on the platform were the president of the National Council of the National Front, Prof Dr Erich Correns; the chairman of the German Democratic Peasants Party, Ernst Goldenbaum; the chairman of the CDU, Gerald Goetting; the chairman of the LDP, Dr Manfred Gerlach; and the chairman of the NDP, Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, members of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

The participants in the festive ceremony greeted with cordial applause the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek; the secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak; the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar; the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Todor Zhivkov; the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal; and the leading representatives of other socialist states.

Loud applause also greeted the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure; the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat; and prominent representatives of many other countries.

Apart from the representatives of the parties and state the leading officials of the GDR mass organizations were also seated on the platform.

The conference of church leaders of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR was represented by its chairman, Dr Albrecht Schdenherr, bishop of the Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Church. As the doyen of the diplomatic corp, Moncef Jaafar, the ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia in the GDR, was seated on the platform.

Also on the platform were many meritorious workers, cooperative peasants and artists.

Naumann Opening Speech

LD062340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1555 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to open the ceremony in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary held in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 6 October--live]

[Text] Dear citizens of the German Democratic Republic, Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the party and state leadership of the German Democratic Republic, dear friends and colleagues of the parties and mass organizations, representatives of the churches and religious communities in the GDR, heads of diplomatic missions, dear guests, dear comrades:

We have gathered together here in Berlin, in the palace of the people, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the first German socialist state, the 30th anniversary of the founding of our GDR. [applause] We are fulled with joy to be celebrating this day together with our friends. With all our hearts we welcome the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the meritorious heads of the party and the government delegations. [loud, prolonged applause; cheers and shouts]

Dear comrades, it is a particular pleasure for our people to have you, Dear Comrade Brezhnev, an outstanding internationalist, a statesman and pioneer for peace who is highly esteemed throughout the world, among us on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Your visit, dear Soviet comrades, gives us great pleasure and once again affirms indestructible fraternal solidarity of our parties, our states and our peoples. [applause]

We welcome most heartily to the celebration of our anniversary the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, our dear friend and comrade, Edward Gierek, and his delegation. [applause]

We welcome most heartily the general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, our friend and comrade, Gustav Husak, and all Czechoslovak comrades (?in his delegation). [applause] We welcome most heartily the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, our friend and comrade, Janos Kadar, and the members of the Hungarian delegation. [applause]

We most heartily welcome the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our comrade, Todor Zhivkov, and his delegation. [applause]

We welcome most heartily the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, our friend and comrade, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, and the delegation he leads. [applause]

We welcome most heartily the general secretary ofthe Guinian Democratic Party and president of the Revolutionary People's Republic, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, and the delegation which he leads. [applause]

Our fraternal greeting is extended to the member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Romanian Socialist Republic, Comrade Ilie Verdet, and the party and government delegation he leads. [applause]

We offer our militant and fraternal greetings at our festive ceremony to the party and government delegations of socialist Ethiopia, led by Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [applause];

Of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Mahmud Suma [applause];

Of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria led by Comrade Ahmed Bencheriff, member of the FLN Central Committee Politburo [applause];

Of the People's Republic of Benin, led by Comrade Minister Martin Azonhiho, the member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo [applause];

From Guinea-Bissau, led by Constantino dos Santos Teixeira, member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee for the struggle of the PAIGC and commissioner of state [applause];

From the Republic of Iraq, headed by deputy premier Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National Executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and member of the Revolutionary Command Council [applause];

From the PDRY, led by Comrade Muhammed Salim Muti, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee [applause];

From the SFRY, led by Comrade Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee [applause];

From the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Comrade Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the (?combined) forces [applause]; from the People's Republic of the Congo, led by Comrade Lekoundzou-itihi Ossetoumba, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party [applause]; from the DPRK, led by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee [applause]; and from the Republic of Cape Verde, led by Comrade Commandant Alvaro Dantas Tavares, member of the PAIGC Supreme Council of Struggle and commissioner for the armed forces. [applause]

We welcome most heartily the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Comrade Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and member of the Council of State [applause]; from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichi, member of the Politburo of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party and deputy prime minister [applause]; from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by 'Ali Abu al-Khayr, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress [applause]; from the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Comrade Mario de Graca Machungo, member of the Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee [applause]; and of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Comrade Suhayal Sakhariyyah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [applause]

We extend our cordial solidarity and fraternal greetings to the party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by a member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, the deputy premier and minister for national defense, our dear friend and comrade, Vo Nguyen Giap. [applause] We extend our solidarity and fraternal greetings to the leading representatives of the African and Arab liberation organizations, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, our friend Yasir 'Arafat [applause]; to the secretary general of ZAPU, our friend Wilfred Joseph Maika [applause]; to the secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, our friend Alfred Nzo. [applause] We heartily welcome the president of the WPC, our friend Romesh Chandra. [applause]

Dear guests, we extend our heartfelt greetings to all veterans of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union who, at the risk of their lives, smashed Hitler's barbarism and opened for our people the gateway to a new life. We welcome here among us a group of meritorious Soviet veterans, led by our friend and comrade, Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov. [applause]

We are pleased that we can welcome among our guests at the festive ceremony for the 30th anniversary of the German workers' and peasants' state, the chairman of the DKP of the FRG and the chairman of the SEW. We extend a cordial welcome to dear Herbert Bies and dear Horst Schmitt. [applause]

We extend to all our guests from far and near a hearty welcome and wish them eventful days in the capital of the GDR, in Berlin. The fact that you have come here, dear foreign friends, is for us, your German comrades, a great honor and duty. [applause] I now call upon the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, our Comrade Eric Honecker, to give the festive address. [prolonged applause]

Honecker Speech

LD061820 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1620 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, at a special ceremony in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 6 October--live]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps:

We have met here for this ceremony in order to mark, together with our foreign friends, the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. It has been 30 years since the German Democratic Republic was founded during a time of great changes in the world. The establishment of the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil is one of the tremendous changes that took place in the post-war years. Of these changes the founding of the GDR stands as a significant high point. The 30 years of the GDR represent 30 years of struggle for peace and socialism. They are a convincing proof of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The very existence of our republic in the native land of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and its links to the great community of socialist states show that we are living in an age when more and more nations are turning to socialism.

The 30 years of the GDR are 30 years of implementing the historic mission of the working class on German soil. During these decades, our people, under the leadership of the working class and its party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have gone through a profound process of revolutionary change in all fields of life. Our state has literally risen from the ashes. It was a road of hard work, of more than a few sacrifices and constant bitter class struggle with imperialism. On the debris of World War II, so infamously provoked by the Hitler gang on behalf of German monopoly capital, grew a state in which the lessons of history have been learned and which now belongs for all time to the family of free peoples--to the world of socialism. [applause]

More impressively than ever, it is apparent today that socialism is proving, in Germany, too, its superiority as that social order which alone is capable of insuring human dignity, social security, a sense of belonging and of guaranteeing true freedom, democracy and human rights. The GDR has evolved into a state in which everything is being done for the people's welfare--it is a state of progress and promise. We can rightly claim that, with the founding of the GDR, a state was created that for the first time in the history of the German people can stand as a true fatherland for all working people. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we are very glad that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary so many friends of the German Democratic Republic, so many close allies and comrades-in-arms from abroad are among us. Please allow me, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, dear guests from the countries of the community of socialist states and from all parts of the world, to thank you in this hour from the bottom of our hearts. Our thanks are for the solidarity shown to our German Democratic Republic during the past 3 decades, especially in the consolidation of international positions. For it is for the fruitful cooperation in the most diverse sectors of the economy, science and culture, the defense of our foreign policy, and not least for our many joint activities that the anniversary of our republic is being celebrated in your countries as if it were your own. [applause] All this has strengthened the determination of our people to contribute with all their might toward achieving new successes for the world of socialism--that world from which such powerful impulses emanate in the fight for peace and progress--and for the national and social liberation of all peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, the 3 decades of the German Democratic Republic stand as substantial evidence of the fact that the founding of our state was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe. Together with the triumphant advance of socialism, it set an unmistakable sign on German soil, thereby inflicting once again an appreciable defeat on imperialism in an area that, in the past, was among its strongholds and centers of aggression.

For the first time a German state emerged in which capitalist exploiters no longer reigned, but a state controlled by the workers and peasants. Imperialism, militarism and revanchism were removed, root and branch. The class privileges from the time of capitalist rule were overcome. Here, dear friends and comrades, the people are truly sovereign. [applause]

We have fulfilled the legacy of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War by making use of the historic chance for liberation. That for which the fighters of the antifascist resistance--whether outlawed, in prisons, in the concentration camps of the Hitler regime or in exile--courageously and steadfastly risked all their power and their lives has taken shape in the German Democratic Republic. And 3 decades have shown that their legacy is in reliable hands, and we are glad that our youth is continuing worthily the work of their fathers. [applause]

That which we have attained since the liberation from fascism represents a fundamental achievement. On a revolutionary basis we united the KPD and SPD into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, thus overcoming a fateful division of the working class. This enabled the working class to meet its historic responsibility. It allied itself firmly with all other classes and strata and managed to unite the working people. Without all this the rise of our country from the chaos of the postwar period and the removal of the material-ideal debris would have been as impossible as the successes of its development. We all know that a socialist society has been created, and one that meets the demands of our time.

Our state--the German Democratic Republic--personifies the new, the socialist Germany. It is the Germany of great revolutionary traditions. Here we are achieving that for which Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, Franz Mehring, Ernst Thaelmann and Rudolf Breitscheid strove and for which they fought. We are continuing what Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht and Max Fechner began together in 1945. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we have every justification to note that in German history there has never before existed a state in which the people could breathe with such freedom, where they could open for themselves the sources of social wealth, where they could use fully and add to all material and intellectual values as they can in our workers' and peasants' state. In the German Democratic Republic human rights--and above all the rights to work, education, recreation and public health, and the right to social security--are not only principles of the constitution but represent reality. Every citizen is asked to help work, to help plan and to help govern. That, dear friends and comrades, is real democracy, is socialist democracy. In conformity with the constitution of the German Democratic Republic, nothing in our state is done for its own sake, but everything is directed toward achieving a happy and peaceful life for the people. With justifiable pride the people of our country look at what has been achieved jointly in 3 decades and at the basic changes that have taken place in their lives for the better.

It is a successful though not an easy road that we have traveled since October 1949. We have had to overcome more than a few difficulties, cope with many new problems and put up with some privations. In these years, imperialism, particularly from the FRG, often tried to turn back the clock, to roll back socialism from German soil, to wipe the GDR off the map of Europe. It stooped at nothing in order to blackmail, ruin and discredit our worker-peasant state. It sought to interfere time and time again in things that were absolutely none of its business. But all this was in vain. Our socialist GDR emerged the victor from this hard class contest and all imperialist attacks failed ignominiously. [applause]

Relying on our indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries, we have marched forward indomitably from decade to decade. The GDR is politically stable, economically sound, and an internationally recognized and respected state. On the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers wholeheartedly thank our people for the magnitude of their effort--an effort that alone made possible the magnitude of our achievement. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, from this platform we thank the working class, the cooperative peasants, members of the intelligensia, all working people, women, young people, members and officials of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, members of the National People's Army, and the protective and security organs of our country. We thank all citizens of the GDR who, regardless of ideology or creed, have in many ways given of their best for the prospering of our state, our socialist society. [applause] We express our especially cordial thanks to our republic's meritorious pioneers, the activists of the first hour, the pioneers of the activist and competition movement, and not least to the countless women rubble-clearers who helped vigorously in the hard initial period to remove the war-time destruction and make reconstruction possible. [applause]

At a time when many people were still succumbing to resignation and pessimism, we were firmly convinced that the strength of the working people would accomplish great things and today we can say that the result has far surpassed the expectations of that time. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, to all those who have contributed to the magnificent record of our GDR, we owe our thanks, appreciation and tribute. This applies above all to the millions of citizens who in the course of the people's movement, in preparation for the 30th anniversary and in the socialist competition have worked hard and industriously and achieved outstanding results. In this way we continue successfully to implement the main task set by the ninth SED Congress--the program of growth, prosperity and stability. We will strengthen our GDR and contribute actively to the cause of peace.

Dear comrades and friends, when the GDR was founded it led many toward the revolutionary changes that were taking place in our country at the start of its socialist development. A system of public ownership of the means of production was established that has stood the test of time. Land reform ended the rule of the Junkers and fulfilled the ancient dreams of the peasants. The people were only just becoming acquainted with facts like the 2-year plan, the activist movement, the machine pools, the workers and peasants faculties and the trade organization. At that time only the very first steps toward a planned socialist economy had been taken. The ravages of war put a continuing strain on production. Labor productivity in industry was noticably below the pre-war level. Historical and balanced economic links were torn assunder as a result of the division of Germany brought about by imperialism.

Today our socialist GDR ranks among the world's 10 most highly developed industrial nations. The socialist relations of production, which for a long time have been the sole basis of our production, have been constantly perfected and have reached an advanced level. A strong material-technical base has been created not only for the structures of traditional industries but also for industries that never before existed on our territory. As the owners of the means of production, the working people--and all our people--have by their own efforts created to a large extent a new material basis of production and shown themselves to be the creators of new productive forces and intellectual values.

At that time there was also much to do in agriculture to heal the wounds left by the war. Yields were insufficient to feed the people. The rural landscape was dominated by the narrow fields of individual peasants. Today the huge fields of agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly owned estates testify to the changes in social and productive relations. Our well-developed socialist agriculture makes it possible to supply our population largely from our own production and to bring working, educational and cultural conditions in the countryside step by step closer to those in the towns.

At that time our towns and villages were still in ruins. Today they are prospering and bear the imprint of our new life. With the greatest house-building program in our history--adopted by the 9th SED Congress--we are in the process of solving housing as a social problem by 1990. A great objective of the workers' movement is thus being implemented. Socialism is doing what capitalism everywhere is incapable of doing. At that time we were taking the first important steps of a democratic school reform that abolished the education monopoly of the rich. With the new teachers a new spirit entered the classrooms. But that was only the beginning. Today many age groups of young people have been shaped by the socialist education system with its 10-level polytechnic secondary school. The gates to the centers of knowledge were opened wide to the children of the people. Our schools are training and educating them for the communist future. A similar rising graph could be traced for intellectual and cultural life, the flowering of art and the health service through these decades. The record of achievement to which we are looking back in the towns and countryside testifies to radical changes in all departments of social life.

What is true of the inner vitality of the socialist state applies no less to its international standing. At that time the powers of monopoly capital, the apostles of the Hallstein doctrine and of the presumption to speak Germany, thought that they could keep our worker-peasant state from its equal place in the world arena. The fraternal Union of Soviets Socialist Republics and the other fraternal socialist countries received our young republic in their community and always stood by it in its struggle against the imperialist diplomatic blockade. Many friends of the GDR throughout the world from diverse political camps demonstrated their solidarity with us, because even then they saw our state as a factor for stabilizing peace in Europe. [applause] Today, dear friends, the GDR, as an integral part of the socialist family of nations, is an active partner in international politics and world-wide economic relations. It became a member of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The GDR has diplomatic relations with 128 states.

Dear friends and comrades, every 5-year plan has added significant success to the 30-year record of our socialist state. Reflecting the development of our advanced socialist society, the 1970's have brought new and substantial advances. They convincingly exemplify the purpose of socialism, which is to do everything for the people's welfare. With approval and through many labor deeds our working people have responded to the closer interlocking of our economic and social policies.

We are increasingly able to combine the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technological revolution, thus raising economic performance appreciably. This bears rich fruit for the country as a whole and also for the individual. Indeed, we are justified in claiming that in meeting the material and cultural demands of man, a new, higher level will be reached during this decade. If today we look back to the founding year of the German Democratic Republic, then we see with pride the great result that the initiative and diligence of the people have brought forth. In 1949 we produced a gross national income of M22.4 billion. By 1978 it had risen to over M161 billion. By relating these sums to the number of inhabitants, this means that for the first year in the GDR there was a per capita income of M1,180 against M9,617 for 1978.

If in 1949 goods worth M1 million were produced in 1 working day, then the equivalent figure for last year was M1 billion. Every economic index can be compared in this way. Investments rose from M2.8 billion per annum to M50.8 billion between 1949 and 1978. The value of construction rose from M3.3 billion to M28.8 billion. In the first year of the GDR 18 decitonnes of grain were harvested from one hectare. This year it will be over 35 decitonnes. As recently as 1952 our merchant navy consisted of one single vessel. In 1978 196 ships were sailing under the flag of the German Democratic Republic. If in 1956 we only had 5 (?airliners), this number rose to 53 last year.

That the results of our work has improved the living conditions of the people is something clearly shown by retail sales turnover. In 1949, the first year of the GDR, retail sales turnover amounted to M13.8 billion. In 1978 we reached the proud figure of M92.5 billion--in other words almost 7 times as much as 3 decades ago. Of great importance for the well-being of the citizens are housing conditions, and this determines the place given to this item in our sociopolitical efforts. In 1949, a total of 29,800 homes were built. In 1970, 76,100 new homes were built or old ones modernized. Last year this figure rose to 176,800.

But however impressive these details are, such figures show the extent of the changes which socialism has brought about only in part. The economic capability of our country has multiplied during these 3 decades and its economy has grown into entirely different orders of magnitude. The safe job, open access to training and occupation, multifaceted support for the family, free public health service and care for veteran workers go hand in hand with that social security and reliability that is peculiar to socialism. Here, dear friends and comrades, the working individual and his good work enjoy such appreciation as cannot be imagined in any exploiting society.

In our republic, one of our significant achievements is the equality of men and women. Much has been done so that women can ever more effectively use their social opportunities and primarily to insure that their strivings for employment and motherhood are compatible with each other.

Socialism pays special attention to youth. On their road into life, our youth have a secure basis under their feet. Society gives them its complete confidence and entrusts them with great responsibilities. With the FDJ at its head, our young generation is proving itself in all important sectors of socialist construction. The links forged in the 3 decades of our socialist revolution between the party and the FDJ, between socialism and youth--these links are indestructible. [applause] These links represent an important and valuable achievement that we pass on from generation to generation. In the tests of everyday life the young citizens of our country are displaying their capabilities and qualities of character. In this they differ like chalk and cheese from the crisis world of capital, where youth is passive in a society where, to a large degree, they are refused training and jobs, and where they are delivered into the hands of criminals and drug addiction.

Nowhere in the world has capitalism yet created social security for the working people. On the contrary, (?it has expanded) exploitation of man by man in all its forms and nothing, but nothing, has changed in its substance and hardness. And price rises occur where the productive forces in the profit society have attained a high level. The armies of the unemployed do not disappear but continue to grow. If the sun of economic upswing rises again, then the shadow of insecurity continues to fall as before over the lives of the workers. And 30 years of the GDR prove anew that only socialism is able to place the fruits of human creativity and the achievements of science and technology fully in the service of the people. [applause]

It was the firm conviction of the activists of the first hour that things would go along better without capitalists. Life has proven them a thousand times right. Under the leadership of the working class and its SED, we have successfully taken the road that began with the antifascist democratic transformation. And we now have come a long way in shaping the developed socialist society. In this the working class has constantly strengthened its influence in all spheres of life and at the same time it has strengthened its alliance with the peasants, the intelligentsia and with other working people. It speaks for the scientific policy of our party that we have succeeded in all stages of our 30 years of construction and in all struggles and tests to safeguard this alliance and to deepen and enrich it.

The National Front of the GDR--in which the comradely cooperation of the party of the working class and the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, the National Democratic Party of Germany and the mass of organizations has proved itself outstandingly in the past and in the present--provides eloquent testimony to the social links that bind our country. Under the leadership of the working class there has occurred a profound transformation during the 3 decades of our existence not only in the material basis of social life, but we have also witnessed a radical transformation in the spiritual side of our people. The most important thing the socialist revolution has created for us is the new man. The fact that socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism and the spirit of international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity are so widespread in our country today and are so deeply rooted in us, dear friends, is one of our most precious achievements. [prolonged applause] The political and moral unity of the people is one of the indispensable preconditions for the stability of our republic and its good future.

Dear comrades and friends, the 30 years of the GDR also represent 3 decades of our friendship with the Soviet Union--and this has been further consolidated. The country of Lenin gave us protection and help from the very outset. We were able to make use of the enormous store of experience of the victorious socialist revolution and socialist construction that the CPSU and the Soviet Union have accumulated since the Red October. Soviet communists in uniform have stood at the side of their class brothers with help and advice. For innumerable people in our country this friendly solidarity is one of the finest and most unforgettable experiences of their lives [applause]. The further the socialist revolution in the GDR has developed, the closer our cooperation with the Soviet Union has consequently become. This solidarity has permeated all our successes. In 1949 the flow of goods between our two countries amounted to somewhat over M1 billion. In 1978 it had grown to cover M35 billion.

When we speak of this steep rise in trade we think of the close relations between the combines, enterprises, universities, research institutions and schools of our two countries. Nobody sees anything unusual now in the fact that workers of our two countries smelt steel together, that young people from the GDR study in the country of Lenin, that our schoolchildren receive letters in German from the USSR and reply to them in Russian. This is how it should be. This is socialist solidarity. This is how in everyday socialist life the process of drawing our peoples closer--for which the CPSU and the SED have unswervingly strived and resolutely promoted--takes place simply on its own. [applause]

The program of specialization and cooperation in production for the period up to 1990 was signed yesterday on the occasion of the great jubilee of our socialist German state. For us this is an event of tremendous importance. All our plans for the future are closely linked with friendship with the Soviet Union. Completely in accord with the treaty of 7 October 1975 on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the new program envisages further fruitful unfolding of our fraternal relations.

We are faced with important tasks. Let us consider only the necessities and opportunities of the scientific-technological revolution and the complex demands of the development of the energy basis of our countries. It is only through joint efforts with the USSR and with our fraternal socialist countries that we will be able to master new and far-reaching plans--and jointly we shall master them well. [applause]

By following this road we shall jointly solve tasks in science, technology and in production, whose volume and difficulties by far surpass what has already been achieved. This will prove anew how these tasks are being solved on a higher level, on a level never attainable by capitalism, for the well-being of our peoples and in the interests of our joint socialist cause. [applause]

The unification of forces frequently means the multiplication of their effectiveness. This is also proven by the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. In the future the GDR will continue as it has up to now, to participate as an active partner in the cooperation between the fraternal countries. We see in this a (?further step) in the continual shaping of the developed socialist society in our own country and for the economic competition with imperialism. Unity and cooperation between our peoples has been deepened in the course of this process by many meetings.

Dear friends and comrades, the millions of visits by citizens of the GDR, of People's Poland and the CSSR, and the other socialist countries, the close links of fraternal understanding with friendly Cuba and with heroic Vietnam--all this shows more and more explicitly the internationalist togetherness in the world of socialism. [applause]

Every year of the history of our German Democratic Republic was also a year of consistent fighting for the great objective of safeguarding peace and of making an active contribution to insure that no war will ever again be started on German soil. This is an important lesson from the past--a lesson that our state, in conformity with its socialist character, has always applied to its politics. By removing the imperialist ruling system and its reactionary, aggressive and evil spirit, we have forever banned the source of war.

At the side of our allies in the Warsaw Treaty we have undertaken many efforts to insure that Europe will be changed from a continent beset with the tension of wars into a region of permanent peace, good neighborliness and cooperation. The results of these efforts contributed to the process that led to political detente and has brought important progress in the realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We have always known--and we know today--that peace, the solution of this vital question for mankind, must be obstinately and tenaciously persued. For imperialism remains essentially aggressive, and in many respects is unpredictable. Day after day Lenin's observation that only the revolution worth anything is that which knows how to defend itself is proved correct. The National People's Army and the other armed forces, the protective and security organs of the GDR, have always fulfilled their task with honor during the past 30 years. [applause]

Together with the glorious armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal armies--the socialist military coalition of the Warsaw Treaty--our forces stand combat ready at all times to defend peace. These are the demands of the interests of our people and the whole of the socialist community. This applies all the more as the most aggressive imperialist circles are forcing NATO's armament upward to hitherto unknown heights and thus leave no doubt as to the intentions directed against socialism and against the national and social liberation of peoples. And they do not exclude plunging Europe--and not only Europe--into a nuclear holocaust. They thus convict themselves in the most repulsive manner of their antihumanitarianism.

In accordance with the foreign policy orientation laid down by the ninth party congress, the German Democratic Republic, together with the fraternal countries, is doing everything possible to secure the most favorable external conditions in order to safeguard the socialist-communist development in our countries.

Our first task is to act more energetically still in order to consolidate detente, to achieve real measures of disarmament and on this basis create the means of avoiding all danger of a world war. The arms race, dear friends and comrades, must be ended, thereby creating an unalterable precondition for further progress in safeguarding peace. [applause]

This is why, dear friends, we take careful note of any step by the Federal Republic of Germany that serves the further normalization of relations between the two German states or that furthers the limitation of arms and disarmament. Many questions for the present and future depend on this further normalization. A short while ago Federal Chancellor Schmidt once again made the point that readiness to acknowledge reality is needed if, as he put it, our desire for peace is to prevail. Since the GDR is ready in this respect, we definitely see the possibility of clarifying a number of questions, which in turn will lead to further progress toward safeguarding peace and disarmament. What the citizens both of the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany need is, in our view, not the stationing of medium-range missiles in the Western European NATO states but cooperation of the two German states in matters of disarmament and in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, I feel impelled to praise once again the unflagging and constructive efforts by which the CPSU and the Soviet Union, in Lenin's spirit, are championing the cause of world peace. Our people feel the deepest appreciation for the outstanding personal part played by our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in this peace program that is crucial for all mankind. [prolonged applause]

You, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, by the results of your Vienna meeting with U.S. President Carter, have rendered an invaluable service to the cause of peace. The SALT II treaty represents the signing of an agreement whose objective effectively is to contain the arms race in the most dangerous types of weapons. This is an important step toward solving the disarmament problem. SALT II constitutes part of the abundance of incontrovertible evidence refuting as completely unfounded the hoary old tendentious imperialist lie about an alleged threat from the East--that vile legend by which NATO seeks to justify its arms drive that is currently operating in high gear and to hoodwink broad sections of the people in its countries. Dear friends and comrades, since 1917, and the triumph of the Red October, there has resounded from the East, the Soviet Union, the call to everybody to make peace secure. [applause]

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community are undertaking constant and multifaceted activities in order to keep the process of detente going, to prepare the ground for disarmament and to banish war from the life of mankind. They are having--and the international response shows it--an enormous impact in favor of peaceful coexistence, by mobilizing all who want peace. It is entirely in this spirit that we are wholeheartedly supporting the renewed proposals made by the foreign minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, our friend and comrade, Andrey Gromyko, on behalf of the Soviet Government at the UN General Assembly in New York [applause].

All the peoples on earth need peace. They need it as the most important element for a happy life, for the renewal of their existence and for their national and social liberation. In this light, the German Democratic Republic has always seen and fulfilled its special responsibility on the border of the two social systems, socialism and imperialism--the alliance systems of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. And we shall continue to act like this. It corresponds to the logic of socialist foreign policy for us closely to combine our socialist peace course at all times with active solidarity for the fighters on the anti-imperialist borders, whether in Africa, Asia or in Latin America.

We join forces with all our friends across the world who are now celebrating with us the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. [applause] These ties and this solidarity have taken their steadfast place in the thinking and actions of the citizens of our republic. And this especially we regard as one of the most impressive examples and proofs of revolutionary changes in 30 years.

Dear friends and comrades, we now step over the threshold of the fourth decade of our German Democratic Republic. With justified self-confidence and full of optimism we will tackle the tasks ahead of us. The resolutions of the ninth congress, the program of our party, clearly maps out our path. We shall continue to shape the advanced socialist society in our country and thus create fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. We shall determinedly continue the course of unity of our economic and social policies, and we are certain that we can count on the active support from millions of workers of our socialist German Democratic Republic. [applause]

The extent of our progress in all sectors of our national life will depend above all on the way in which we succeed in tackling our economic tasks. This we must do successfully and with a high degree of efficiency. In preparing for the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic the workers of our country have developed many new initiatives that already were guided by future demands. These demands are, in view of the decisive and continuing changes in the world markets, not inconsiderable. In our opinion, the most important of our obligations are those aimed at increasing labor productivity beyond the extent previously customary, at handling still more carefully and sensibly our sources of energy and ancillary raw materials, and at opening up all reserves far more thoroughly. This must be done everywhere. We will face with optimism and a fighting spirit that which fills the capitalist world with pessimism, trusting in the inexhaustible power of socialist society.

As we, dear friends, tackle the questions of the movement with a glance at the future, we will concentrate our strength even more decisively than before on the expansion of the material-technological basis. It is important that we continue to utilize all the advantages of socialism, to link science and production more effectively, and to advance intensification and rationalization with great consistence and breadth.

Thus, and only thus, shall we make sure of the increase in achievement that is necessary to safeguard the material and cultural living standards of our people and to expand it step by step.

Dear friends and comrades, this is and remains the main task of our party and government and of all the forces united in the GDR National Front. [applause]

A great deal has been achieved in the 30 years of the GDR. We also have a great deal before us in the future. Based on the firm and unshakable relationship of trust between the party, state and people, and on the creativity, diligence and the initiative of all working people, we shall implement the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress. These are tasks that will benefit the whole of society and each individual. In our close alliance with the USSR and with the other fraternal socialist countries, and in solidarity and togetherness with all progressive forces in the world we will continue consistently to follow our good and successful road. This road, for the benefit of the people, and for the happiness of the nation, is worth every effort because it serves the cause of peace and of socialism. [stormy applause]

Dear friends and comrades, long live the 30th anniversary of the GDR. [stormy applause]

Brezhnev Speech

For the text of the speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 6 October as carried by TASS on 6 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TELEVISION, RADIO, ADN REPORT ON MILITARY PARADE

Radio, Television Relay

DW071200 [Editorial Report DW] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German and the East Berlin Domestic Service at 0900 GMT begin relaying the military parade from Karl-Marx Allee in East Berlin on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The radio reporter states that at 0900 GMT Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, take their places on the reviewing stand. The reporter does not mention other leaders present by name. The commanding officer of the parade, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz (Drews), city commandant of the GDR capital, orders the waiting units to present arms for his report to the reviewer of the parade, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense. The two command cars, the reporter continues, then make the round to welcome the troop units lined up for the parade; the units answer the greetings with shouts of "hurrah."

The parade of the marching units begins at 0915 GMT. The command car of Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews is followed by a detachment of the Friedrich Engels military academy, Dresden, led by Lt Gen Prof Hans Wiesner, the chief of the academy. The next unit, continues the radio reporter is from the Ernst Thaelmann Academy of the land forces. This unit is followed by three marching groups of the Franz Mehring Academy of the Air Force and Air Defense. Also participating in the parade, says the radio reporter, are marching groups of the Rosa Luxembourg Academy of the Border Troops.

For the first time, the reporter points out, a "formation of the Felix (Dhzerzinsky) Guard Battalion of the Ministry of State Security is participating in an honor parade." This unit is led by Col Friedrich Kreuzberg, a graduate of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy. The students of the Karl Liebknecht Academy of the GDR People's Navy bring up the rear of the marching parade, the reporter says.

At 0924 GMT the parade of the motorized unit begins, says the radio reporter. At the same time, according to the radio reporter a formation of helicopters flys along Karl-Marx Allee from the direction of Strausberger Platz. The helicopter unit is commanded by Col Henry Richter, he notes. The first detachment is made up of multipurpose helicopters from the Werner Seelenbinder troop component. The members of the unit, states the radio announcer, "demonstrated their high training level" in combatting "sea targets with guided and unguided missiles as well as in the transport and landing of artillery armaments of the ground forces." The last two formations are commanded by the commanding officer of the troop component, Col Gottfried Adler. At the head of the last helicopter formation, the reporter adds, comes the helicopter of Lt Col Gerhard Wolf.

The head of the motorized portion of the parade reaches the position of the radio reporter at 0925 GMT he says. The reporter points out that the parade of the motorized units is headed by a graduate of the Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and commanding officer of a motorized infantry unit. He is followed by paratroopers of the Rudi Saenger troop component on special cross-country vehicles. The members of this paratrooper unit, the radio reporter announces, obtained mark "A" in their parachute jump and mountaineering training.

The radio reporter then states that the reconnaissance troops from the "Richard Sorge" barracks follow next. These soldiers are riding on vehicles with "extreme cross-country capability," he says. Next are units of the Hans Beimler motorized infantry regiment. Their combat vehicles are equipped with a 14.5-millimeter gun and a heavy machine gun, says the radio reporter. The vehicles have cross-country capability and are amphibious, the reporter adds.

At 0929 GMT a detachment of antitank guided missiles mounted on 40-P2 type armored personnel carriers drives by the reviewing stand, according to the radio reporter. These soldiers are also members of the Hans Beimler regiment, he continues. Modern ground-to-air missiles of the Ground Forces make up the next parade detachment, the gunners being from the Rudolf Gyptner unit. The next detachments, says the radio reporter, are an antitank unit and more combat equipment on tracked vehicles.

At this point in its relay of the parade, the East Berlin Domestic Television Service at 0930 GMT adds that the gunners of the Gyptner unit are exhibiting 122-millimeter howitzers.

Next, says the television announcer, is a detachment of the "successors of the legendary Katyushas," 40-barrel rocket launchers, and long-range 130-millimeter guns drawn by Tatra vehicles. This part of the parade is concluded with 152-millimeter cannon howitzers, says the television announcer.

At 0934 GMT come extremely accurate weapons drawn by light amphibious, tracked vehicles which the television announcer identifies as 100-millimeter antitank guns. Then follow 152 millimeter howitzers on self-propelled carriages, he says. The vehicle, he continues has a rotary turret, the armament also including an antiaircraft machinegun.

The next unit at 0936 GMT, according to the television announcer, is a motorized infantry unit with BMP type armored personnel carriers. These amphibious vehicles have a launching track for antitank guided missiles, a tank gun and a machinegun, the television announcer continues. The detachment that now follows, he says, is made up of armored tracked vehicles equipped with electronically controlled 23-millimeter four-barrel antiaircraft guns.

Marching past the grandstand now, says the television announcer, are tanks of the T-55 type, followed by "tanks of a new type, which are the further development of the tested T series."

At 0941 GMT the television announcer reports that air defense troops are parading past with antiaircraft missiles on cross-country vehicles. Next, he says, are "further developed" antiaircraft missiles of the air defense which are suited for combating targets at any altitude up to the stratosphere. "This weapons system also excels through its great accuracy and a high degree of launch readiness."

Bringing up the rear of the parade are, "by tradition," tactical and operational-tactical missiles, the television announcer says, at the same time announcing the conclusion of the parade with the march off of the band. The relay ends at 0949 GMT.

Honecker, Brezhnev at Parade

LD070950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0927 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A parade of the National People's Army in Berlin today was a further highlight of the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Shortly before 0900 GMT, accompanied by thunderous applause from tens of thousands of citizens of Karl-Marx Allee, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took their places on the platform.

Also present were other members of the GDR party and state leadership together with leading representatives from other socialist countries and guests from numerous other countries.

Present at the parade were Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Also present were Ahmed Sekou Toure and other foreign figures currently in the GDR to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations.

Present were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

Among the guests on the platform were veterans of the Great Patriotic War such as Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Chuykov; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department, group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; as well as Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states in the National People's Army.

New Soviet Tank

LD071219 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The GDR celebrated its 30th anniversary on Sunday morning with a large-scale parade before the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states.

The newest weapon displayed was a tank, which was presented as a development of the Soviet "T" series. The GDR for the first time showed its tactical helicopters with guided missiles in East Berlin, which in the opinion of observers violated allied regulations on Berlin's air control zone. Missiles which can reach all parts of the Federal Republic brought up the rear of the parade.

ROSTOCK NAVAL PARADE MARKS ANNIVERSARY

LD071727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Rostock--An impressive naval parade by the People's Navy of the National People's Army on Sunday afternoon in Rostock was the highlight of celebrations marking the GDR anniversary. On the Lower Warnow crews of modern battleships, helicopter units, frogmen and mobile riflemen demonstrated their high combat readiness for protecting the socialist achievements. Present were brothers-in-arms of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and of the Polish Naval Fleet, currently on a friendship visit to Rostock, who witnessed the hour-long military display.

Helicopters of the People's Navy opened the military display with a flyby. Small motor torpedo boats demonstrated some of their combat properties, then combat swimmers dove from motor torpedo boats and low-flying helicopters into the Warnow.

The landing craft "Cottbus" then discharged army battle equipment onto the parade area. Eight armored personnel carriers with motorized riflemen rolled ashore. Fire-fighting boats fought a simulated ship's fire, and the display ended after further demonstrations by helicopters and motor torpedo boats.

Crowds of Rostock residents then visited the ships of the People's Navy, the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the Polish Navy. In the evening there was a friendship meeting between comrades-in-arms and young people from Rostock.

HEINZ HOFFMANN RECEIVES ADMIRALS

LD081512 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, chief [as heard] of the Baltic Fleet, and Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, chief of the Polish Navy, for a visit.

Ships of the allied navies are at present on an official fleet visit in Rostock. The guests from abroad conveyed fraternal combat greetings on the republic's anniversary.

Army Gen Hoffmann regarded the visit by the fleet as renewed proof of the firm class solidarity and brotherhood-in-arms between the socialist naval forces in the Baltic region.

HONECKER PRESENTS HIGH AWARD TO CHERNENKO

LD071644 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, presented in Berlin today the Karl Marx Order to Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Present also was Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the recipient's services to the CPSU, peace, detente and cooperation. Konstantin Chernenko was active in his office during a decisive period and was among Leonid Brezhnev's close comrades-in-arms. The recipient underlined the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet spoken at yesterday's celebration which referred to the alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union as a great achievement. Chernenko promised to do everything to insure the continued growth of fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

HONECKER, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CULTURAL PROGRAM

LD072012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A further highpoint in the anniversary celebrations was a festive cultural program in the Palace of the Republic on Sunday afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Among the guests were Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR, leading personages from the socialist countries and guests from all over the world. More than 2,000 professional and amateur performers took part in the 2-hour program.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN 7 OCTOBER

LD081052 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, returned Sunday from Berlin where it was invited by the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, the State Council of the German Democratic Republic and the Council of Ministers. The Hungarian delegation attended the festivities held on October 6-7 to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The delegation also included Jozsef Marjai, member of the HSWP CC and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Janos Berecz, head of the foreign department of the HSWP CC.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ ON BIRTHDAY

LD082246 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 8, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, expressed his good wishes in a letter sent to Polish head of government Piotr Jaroszewicz on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

BORBELY LEAVES FOR PARTY TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD081404 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has left for Prague. He is to conduct talks with the leaders of the CZCP on interparty relations.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD082020 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the delegation of the Australian Socialist Party headed by Deputy General Secretary Allan Miller paid a visit to Budapest between October 1 and 8. The Australian guests were received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP CC. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Committee, had talks with the delegation. At the talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere the representatives of the two sister parties informed each other reciprocally about the two countries' situation, as well as about the two parties' activities and forthcoming tasks. An extensive exchange of views was held about the situation of the international communist movement as well as about current international issues.

The HSWP's representatives reaffirmed their party's solidarity with the struggle waged by the Australian Socialist Party in defence of workers' social-welfare and economic interests and political fights, for bringing about unity of action of Australia's working class, for the unity of progressive forces and for peace. Both parties regard as internationalist obligation to work for the continued strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to promote the cohesion of world's progressive anti-imperialist forces. The visit paid by the Australian sister party has further broadened the comradely cooperation between the parties.

The delegation of the Australian party left Budapest on Monday.

GYORI LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO SWEDEN

LD081406 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Imre Gyori is to conduct talks in Stockholm on the deepening of interparty relations. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee is leading a delegation at the invitation of the Swedish Communist Party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS

5 October Arrival

LD051546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis has arrived in our country. The prime minister and his entourage were given a ceremonial welcome at Ferihegy Airport. The first person to greet Karamanlis was prime minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Talks Begin

LD061600 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 5, (MTI)--Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Konstandinos Karamanlis of Greece held official negotiations in Budapest's Parliament Friday afternoon.

The talks between Pal Racz, Hungarian under-secretary for foreign affairs, and Yeoryios Rallis, foreign minister of Greece, took place concurrently.

The statesmen talked in a (?cordial atmosphere) about different questions of cooperation and spoke with satisfaction about the results achieved in the development of relations in the last five years. They expressed the mutual intention to go on expanding the contacts in all domains of life, especially in the economic sphere. They carried on an extensive exchange of views on international issues, with special regard to those of detente, European security and cooperation and disarmament. They agreed that the detente policy should be continued and strengthened.

In the evening, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in honour of the Greek head of government. The Hungarian guests to the dinner included several members of the government and a number of leading personalities of political and cultural life.

Toasts were raised by Gyorgy Lazar and Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Agreements Signed, Communique Issued

LD081438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received the Greek head of government, Konstantin Karamanlis. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was present at the meeting, which took place in the National Assembly building.

The Greek prime minister was received in the National Assembly building also by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council. Pal Racz, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was also present at the meeting.

As a result of the Hungarian-Greek prime ministerial talks, two agreements were signed this morning. One relates to legal aid in civil and criminal cases and the other to scientific-technical cooperation. A joint communique has been issued on the talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Konstantin Karamanlis.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA

LD051242 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Zoltan Zsigmond, Hungary's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Syria, who will shortly leave for his post.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIALIST PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD052258 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI)--The session of the Hungarian-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended in Budapest today with the signing of a protocol. The parties agreed to continue the exchange of specialists. A provision of the protocol pronounces that Iraq shall receive 100 Hungarian experts and Hungary in return 175 scholarship-holders from Iraq. Currently 32 Hungarian engineers and other technical experts are engaged on jobs in Iraq, and about 120 young Iraqi students study at Hungarian universities. The protocol was signed by Imre Szekacs, general director of the Iraqi Planning Office.

The head of the Iraqi delegation was received by Under-Secretary for Agriculture and Food Industry Gabor Soos; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Uvardi; and by the Deputy President of the National Planning Office Gyula Kovacs.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI WOMEN'S MOVEMENT DELEGATION--At the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Women, a delegation of the Israeli Women's Movement arrived in our country on 2 October. During its one-week stay, the delegation's membets will inspect children's institutes and visit Nograd County. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

BURMESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Dr Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a farewell visit, received U Maung Maung Aung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

GIEREK HEADS DELEGATION TO GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

5 October Departure

LD052020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers, a delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, left for Berlin today. The delegation will take part in the celebrations organized in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The delegation is made up of Edward Babiuch, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak--both members of the party central committee politburo; Stanislaw Ciosek, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship Party Committee; and Jerzy Gawrysiak, member of the party Central Committee and Polish ambassador to the GDR.

The delegation was seen off at Okecie Airport in Warsaw by members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. GDR ambassador to Poland Guenter Sieber was also present.

7 October Return

LD080050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Polish delegation which took part in the GDR anniversary celebrations has returned to Poland. The delegation was headed by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

SZYDLAK SPEAKS AT GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN WARSAW

LD061430 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 October, PAP--The German Democratic Republic was proclaimed 30 years ago on October 7, 1949. The day, celebrated by the GDR people as a national day, marked a turning point in the history of the German workers' movement--the establishment of the first state of workers and peasants on the German soil.

A gala concert was held in Warsaw's Polski Theatre today to mark the jubilee of the German Democratic Republic. Present were members of the highest party and state authorities with Stefan Olszowski, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma, Jozef Pinkowski, and Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Jan Szydlak made a speech at the concert. He stressed that it is for three decades that the first in history peaceful and socialist German state, founded across the Odra and Lusatian Nysa, had been in existence and growing in strength. We are bordering in the west on a state of working people, guided by ideals of socialism and fighting together with us for peace on the only real grounds, that is, the political and territorial outcome of the victory of nations over the Nazi Third Reich.

The speaker outlined the development of all-round cooperation between Poland and the GDR saying that the alliance between the two countries and friendship between the two nations are an integral value of the concerted actions of the community of socialist states.

In his speech the GDR Ambassador to Poland Guenter Sieber stressed that the establishment of the first in the history state of German workers and peasants 30 years ago meant the elimination of the political and economic foundation of the German imperialism and militarism. The ambassador reviewed the socio-economic development of the republic over the three decades and foreign policy pursued by his country stressing its consistent antifascist, anti-imperialist and peaceful character. Characterising the development of relations between the GDR and Poland Ambassador Sieber drew attention to the significance of meetings of the two countries' leaders for the expansion and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Poland as well as the tightening of political and economic contacts.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS COCKTAIL PARTY AT GDR EMBASSY

LD061640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] On the occasion of the GDR's anniversary, a cocktail party was given at the GDR embassy yesterday evening. "The party was attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; representatives of the Sejm, the Council of State and government; representatives of social organizations; and scholars and journalists."

POLISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PROTESTS CHICAGO TRIBUNE ARTICLE

LD052124 Warsaw PAP in English 0528 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

["Polish Protest Over Chicago Article"--PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct, PAP--Polish Ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski handed a demarche to Assistant Secretary of State George Vest in connection with a libelous remark against Poland in the Chicago TRIBUNE.

Chicago TRIBUNE daily published Jeff Lyon's commentary on Pope John Paul II's visit to the United States and particularly his speech in the U.N. General Assembly. The commentary contains a sentence saying that the pope had not hesitated to recall the former Nazi Auschwitz concentration camp which the paper called a "disgrace of his home country." The suggestion slanders Poland and is as offending as it is untrue. After the appearance of the libel against Poland in Chicago, the general consul of Poland in that country, Juliusz Bialy, handed a protest to the office of the Chicago TRIBUNE daily.

GIEREK RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF BANK OF AMERICA

LD060702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received Alden Clausen, president and chairman of the Executive Board of the Bank of America, and those accompanying him, Deputy Chairman McMillen and William Young, who are staying in our country.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel and president of the Handlowy Bank Marian Mikiewicz. Questions concerning the development of mutually beneficial Polish-American economic cooperation were discussed.

GIEREK RECEIVES ENVOY TO VATICAN

LD082305 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 October, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received today the head of the government team for permanent contacts with the Vatican, Kazimierz Szablewski.

BABIUCH WELCOMES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD082204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Paul Laurent, member of the Politburo and secretary of PCF Central Committee, has arrived in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

At the Okecie Airport in Warsaw, the delegation was welcomed by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee, was also present.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MAKES CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POSTS

AU051711 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has relieved Antoni Radlinski at his request and in connection with his retirement of the duties of Supreme Control Chamber deputy chairman.

The Council of Ministers chairman expressed acknowledgement and gratitude to Antoni Radlinski for the long service in leading state offices, particularly for his work in the post of minister of the chemical industry from 1957-70 and for his personal contribution to the development of the chemical industry in People's Poland.

On a motion of the minister of the power industry and atomic energy, the Council of Ministers chairman has relieved Tadeusz Zastawnik of the duties of under secretary of state in the Ministry of the Power Industry and Atomic Energy.

The council of ministers chairman appointed T. Zastawnik as deputy chairman of the State Council for Mining.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MEETING WITH OIL, MINING MINISTRY PERSONNEL

AU052135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 3 October Bucharest meeting devoted "to improving the activity in the field of the extractive industry"]

[Text] Proceeding from the particular importance of the sector of the extractive industry, the party secretary general stressed the highly responsible tasks devolving on the respective ministry as the main producer of energy resources and essential raw materials necessary for the proper progress of our activity in all fields of the national economy. Assessing the good results in the field of mining, oil and geology, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed that certain shortcomings and serious drawbacks exist in the activity carried out by the ministry leadership, the centrals and enterprises. The party secretary general criticized the nonfulfillment of the oil and coal plan and said that firm and fully responsible action is needed to improve the organizational framework of labor and production, to eliminate shortcomings and fully insure the complete fulfillment of the plans established.

The party secretary general stressed the need to substantially increase oil and coal extraction in the coming years. Stressing the importance of increasing the share of coal in the production of the country's power production, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that firm action be taken to immediately eliminate lags in this respect and to increase coal production. He recommended that work in all existing units be better organized, that new mines be opened and that resources of low grade fuels be better used; he also recommended the expansion of mechanization in underground work and quarries and the better utilization of existing equipment and technologies.

In the field of the oil industry, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the drilling activity should be intensified, especially deep drilling, so that new reserves can be discovered, so that crude oil from deposits can be recovered to a greater extent and so that extraction from known oil fields, and especially from new ones, can be increased. He also recommended that the ministry leadership, the centrals, corporations and the oil fields should take organizational measures to immediately strengthen order and discipline in the productive activity, to insure the stability of cadres, to mobilize the entire technical and human potential so as to fulfill the plan and programs set forth under favorable conditions.

Stressing that our country has important reserves of ferrous, nonferrous, rare and nonmetal ores, the party secretary general requested that these resources, including less valuable ores, be exploited in a rational manner and in keeping with the needs of our national economy. He recommended that action should be taken in the direction of reducing, and where possible, eliminating imports of certain ores by insuring a more complex and efficient use of the raw materials we have.

In the fields of geological research, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the activity should be further improved so that new fuel and raw material resources are discovered, that the time between research and introduction of deposits in the production process be shortened.

To fulfill all these tasks of particular importance for our national economy, the party secretary general requested that the efforts of all forces should be united, that a closer cooperation between those active in geology, enterprises and mines should be achieved, as well as better cooperation in making use of technological means. [paragraph continues]

He recommended that a complex research work should be carried out, that the geological activity should be better organized from a territorial viewpoint, including its direct participation in the exploitation of ores.

Assessing that the extractive industry has important technical means available, as well as a strong material basis, the party secretary general asked that immediate action be taken to work out firm measures so that these means be better used, with better results, thus insuring a substantial increase in the economic efficiency of the overall activity. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, the leadership of its centrals and enterprises to take firm measures aimed at improving the repair and maintenance of equipment, insuring most spare parts from own sources, including the production of small-scale equipment.

The party secretary general also requested that special attention be paid to improving mining and oil equipment and stressed the need for specialized enterprises and institutions to contribute directly to designing equipment and to cooperate closely with the Ministry of Machinebuilding, especially with a view to increasing work speeds both of mining and oil equipment.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed that the ministry and its units must pay primary attention to eliminating existing shortcomings in the field of insuring the necessary labor force for this important sector of the national economy, to the training and stability of cadres. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu specifically asked the ministry leadership to act to strengthen order and discipline at each work place, to increase the responsibility of all cadres toward fulfilling their tasks under favorable conditions and on schedule.

In conclusion, the party secretary general asked the ministry leadership, the centrals and enterprises to immediately take measures to eliminate shortcomings and to seek the best solutions for fulfilling the plan and the research and production programs. He expressed the conviction that all those who are active in this sector--engineers, specialists, research workers, highly qualified and experienced workers--will take energetic action to improve their activity so that the extractive industry will better meet the requirements of the national economy and that it will make an increased contribution to Socialist Romania's constant progress.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL UNITS IN ILFOV, IALOMITA

AU061700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today paid a fact-finding working visit to Ilfov and Ialomita counties in order to see how agricultural activities are progressing toward the 15 October deadline for completing all harvesting and sowing activities. The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrades Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, and Vasile Musat, first secretary of the Ilfov Country Party Committee."

Throughout the visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was enthusiastically welcomed by the working people of state and cooperative agricultural units. He praised them for the good results attained but also noted various shortcomings, particularly at corn harvesting and wheat sowing, and urged them to do everything possible to complete all planned agricultural work by the 15 October deadline.

WRITERS UNION PLENUM HELD IN BUCHAREST 6 OCTOBER

AU061448 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The plenary proceedings of the leading council of the Union of Writers were held today in Bucharest. The plenum was devoted to discussing the documents of the 12th RCP Congress and the tasks incumbent upon our country's writers in the light of those documents. The proceedings were attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The report presented by George Macovescu, chairman of the Union of Writers, as well as the speeches made by other participants expressed the full adherence of Romania, Hungarian, German, Serbian and other writers to the contents of the draft directives and other documents to be discussed and approved by the party congress. The documents also include the writers own working program and represent a rich source of ideas for their future books.

The speakers from Bucharest and the provinces expressed their profound adherence to our party-state domestic and international policy. They emphasized the decisive role of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in drafting and substantiating the important documents, which insure prospects for our fatherland's harmonious and faster development along the path of progress and civilization.

The report and discussions expressed full endorsement of the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected as party secretary general at the 12th congress. The resolution adopted by the plenum expresses passionate devotion to the party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as full endorsement of the historic documents of the 12th party congress. Our country's writers and the communist writers pledged to directly contribute, through their works, to carrying out the huge social and political task of raising the masses' level of consciousness, shaping the new man, the builder of socialism, and disseminating our party's advanced concepts about the world and life.

REPORTAGE ON VERDET-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

5 October Departure

AU051757 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister, this afternoon left for Berlin to participate--at the invitation of the GDR party-state leadership--in festivities occasioned by the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The delegation is made up of the following comrades: Suzana Gadea, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Stefan Pavel, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; and Gheorghe Tache, Romanian ambassador in Berlin.

Return From Berlin

AU081400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/10/1979--The Romanian party and governmental delegation led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister, which at the invitation of the party and state leadership of the G.D.R., attended the festivities in Berlin occasioned by the 30th foundation anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, returned on Sunday night to Bucharest.

At his departure from Berlin, the Romanian prime minister was seen off by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R.

BURTICA RECEIVED BY IRAQI PRESIDENT, CONFERS WITH MINISTERS

AU081406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad, (AGERPRES)--8/10/1979--On October 7, Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is paying a visit to Iraq, was received in Baghdad by President Saddam Husayn.

During the talk they expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the economic relations between the two countries as well as the wish to expand the commercial exchanges and the bilateral economic cooperation. They also approached problems of international life.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn.

During his visit to Iraq, Cornel Burtica had talks with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister, and with 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

A series of concrete measures have been established on the occasion for the amplification of the commercial exchanges and of the economic cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the possibilities of their national economies.

Further Meetings With Ministers

AU082055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 8/10/1979--During the visit he is paying to Iraq, Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had talks with Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade; with Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of oil; with Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, minister of planning; and with Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, minister of youth. Possibilities were examined of intensifying trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in domains of mutual interest.

BURTICA MEETS WITH SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER IN DAMASCUS

AU071900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/10/1979--During a stopover in Damascus on his way to Baghdad, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with George Huraniyah, Syrian minister of planning.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion with regard to bilateral relations, both sides expressing their satisfaction at the ascending course of those relations, as well as the wish to take further action for the implementation, in good conditions, of the decision of Presidents Ceausescu and Al-Asad regarding the development of the Romanian-Syrian cooperation.

AGERPRES REPORTS JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE ARRIVAL

AU071856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/10/1979--The crown prince of Japan, together with his wife, arrived in Bucharest on Sunday afternoon, in response to the invitation extended during the state visit paid to Japan by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in 1975. Akihito pays a visit to Romania as representative of Hirohito, emperor of Japan.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was greeted by Gheorghe Radalescu, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other members of the government. In Bucharest, the visit is considered as a contribution to the deepening of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Japan.

The relations of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples were strongly stimulated by the documents signed in 1975 during President Ceausescu's visit to Japan. The joint communique concluded on that occasion has opened broad prospects for the development of the Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes. On the same occasion signed were a memorandum on bilateral collaboration and on third markets in the domain of mining, oil, forestry and agriculture, cooperation agreements including a wide range of activities, inclusive of the joint building of industrial units, the delivery of products of third markets and the setting up of joint companies.

These documents--SCINTEIA,. the leading Romanian newspaper writes in its Sunday issue--are an expression of the two countries' joint determination to develop collaboration on multiple planes, to expand economic, technical-scientific and other cooperation, to actively cooperate internationally in view of building a world of peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania and Japan could develop their relations of friendship and collaboration even stronger, for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of detente, security and peace in the entire world.

On the eve of his Romanian visit, during a press conference, the crown prince of Japan expressed his hope that the meetings to be held on the occasion would contribute to the promotion of friendship, goodwill and reciprocal understanding between the Romanian and the Japanese peoples. The guest will be received by the Romanian head of state.

Meeting With Ceausescu, Luncheon

AU082025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/10/1979--The Romanian head of state and the crown prince of Japan expressed, in Bucharest, their satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Japan, which witness continuous development. President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, received Crown Prince Akihito of Japan and Princess Michiko, highlighting on the occasion that the talks he had in Tokyo, in 1975, with Emperior Hirohito and with the Japanese prime minister opened most favourable perspectives to the Romanian-Japanese relations. On the occasion he addressed, on his own behalf and on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness to Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, alongside wishes of progress to the Japanese people, expressing at the same time his desire that the Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship and collaboration further develop on multiple planes.

Wishes of good health and happiness, welfare and prosperity for the Romanian people and the same desire of developing the Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship were conveyed to the Romanian head of state on behalf of Emperor Hirohito and of Empress Nagako.

The two interlocutors also expressed the interest Romania and Japan show in cooperation, alongside other states for enhanced collaboration and cooperation among people, for the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, for disarmement, for nuclear disarmament.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu then entertained the distinguished Japanese guests to lunch.

The lunch was attended by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet; Stefan Voitec and Gheorghe Radalescu, vice-presidents of the State Councils; Gheorghe Pana, mayor of the Romanian capital city; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

Also attending were the officials accompanying their imperial highness.

At lunch President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prince Akihito proposed toasts.

Both the interview and lunch passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR REPRESENTATIVE FOR TALKS

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/10/1979--On October 5, President Nicolae Ceausescu received B.I. Minakov, charge d'affaires ad-interim of the Soviet Union in Bucharest at the latter's request.

They had a talk on the occasion which passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

BELGRADE LC GROUP LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER VISIT, TALKS WITH GRISHIN

LD061444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the League of Communists of Belgrade, headed by Dusan-Sasa Gligorijevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Conference, today ended its visit to Moscow, paid at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom, and left for Belgrade.

As was stressed during the visit, the strengthening of ties between the two capitals in the political, economic, scientific and cultural areas contributes to the development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Particular stress was laid on the significance of the meetings between Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for successful cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries.

The delegation was acquainted with the contents and methods of work of the Moscow Gorkom, visited a number of work collectives and had a friendly meeting with Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO GDR

Tito Telegram

LD071736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the GDR's national holiday and its 30th jubilee anniversary, it is with great pleasure that I send you, the GDR people, the GDR State Council and the SED Central Committee on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, most cordial greetings.

We highly assess the significant results which the GDR has achieved under the leadership of the SED in its 30 years' existence and development. We sincerely wish you new great successes in building socialism and continued all-round progress of your country.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries and parties will also develop successfully in the future in the interests of our peoples, peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Djuranovic Message

LD071737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the GDR's national holiday and its 30th jubilee anniversary, it is with special pleasure that I send to you and to the GDR Council of Ministers on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own personal behalf, most warm greetings and best wishes for new great achievements in the construction of socialism and for continued all-round progress of friendly relations.

On this occasion I would like to express my deep conviction that friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop comprehensively and will be promoted in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION VISITS GDR FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD051812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A party-state delegation from the SFRY, headed by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, left for Berlin today where it will attend the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The delegation includes Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee, and Djura Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council: Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Kosin, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

Also present at the sendoff was Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

Delegation 8 October Return

LD082042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--An SFRY party-state delegation, led by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Belgrade tonight from Berlin where they attended the celebrations in connection with the observance of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was welcomed by Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Kosin, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ronald Strelec, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and others.

Dr Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, has also in the welcoming party.

REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC ACTIVITIES AT UNITED NATIONS

Meeting With Kurt Waldheim

LD060712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has stated in a conversation with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec that the nonalined countries have become a stabilizing factor in international relations.

In connection with this, Waldheim pointed in particular to Yugoslavia's role and President Tito's personal contribution to the independent and autonomous position of the nonalined movement on the international scene and the maintenance of its nonbloc orientation and original principles.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation to the current General Assembly session, was visiting UN Secretary General Waldheim and talking with him on the most topical political and economic issues which are on the current assembly's agenda.

In the course of the talks there was particular reference to crisis flashpoints in the world, such as the Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and Cyprus. Waldheim and Vrhovec expressed their concern at the lack of resolution of these crises and in particular at the tendency to deepen them. The need to undertake forceful steps to achieve just and lasting solutions to all these problems was emphasized.

Vrhovec and Waldheim discussed in particular the role and place of the United Nations in international relations and the resolution of the most major political and economic problems in the world. In this context, the UN secretary general spoke of the nonalined countries and their activities at the United Nations.

Contacts With Foreign Officials

LD060718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 5, (TANJUG)--Continuing his contacts with chief delegates at the going-on session of the world assembly, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met today with Jackson, foreign minister of Guyana. They interchanged opinions on nonaligned activities at the world assembly session.

In these talks they also touched on bilateral relations as well as one some international subjects, particularly on the situation in the Caribbean.

The Caribbean problems were also very much present in the talk the Yugoslav foreign secretary had with Jamaica's foreign minister, Peterson.

In the Vrhovec-Peterson meeting, special attention was paid to international economic relations and the need to further engage the nonaligned countries in the further formulation of a joint platform for the north-south talks. They also discussed the promotion of more all-round cooperation among the nonaligned countries themselves.

Josip Vrhovec also had a meeting with the chief Chinese delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Khan Niyanlong, and with him interchanged opinions on current international subjects with special reference to the situation in Southeast Asia. Problems of international security and the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations were also discussed.

The Cyprus question was in the (center) of Vrhovec's talk with Atakol, representative of the Turkish Cypriot community to the U.N. on this occasion. Atakol acquainted the chief Yugoslav delegate with the stance of the Turkish Cypriot community on efforts to solve the Cyprus crisis.

Post-UN Conference Statement

AU071614 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who had led the Yugoslav delegation to this year's regular session of the UN General Assembly, returned home from New York. Representatives of the Slovene Executive Council welcomed him at the Ljubljana Brnik airport. On arrival at the airport, Josip Vrhovec made the following statement for the press, radio and television:

[Vrhovec--begin recording] The sixth summit nonalined countries in Havana had a significant influence on and was felt in the general debate at the UN General Assembly session. The fact is that in their speeches many nonalined countries proceeded from those positions which we had adopted in Havana and (?are expressed) in the declaration. In addition to that, many other countries called attention to the importance of the nonalined movement as one of the essential elements of stability in the world. Thus the General Assembly, too, has demonstrated during the general debate held thus far that all countries very actively participate in world affairs because they are increasingly more aware that they must themselves solve problems, that they must themselves determine their fate, and finally they are aware of the fact that it is impossible to stay passive in the contemporary world if one wants to create a world that will be different from the present one.

The Yugoslav delegation also made two or three concrete proposals. One of them was to some extent a criticism of our movement because so far we have failed to react to the known decision of Burma to leave the movement. We concluded at the meeting to charge the Coordination Bureau with the task of contacting the Burmese Government to really examine the matter and see that Burma remains in the movement, because it really follows an independent and nonalined policy.

The second question in that connection was our action aimed at making even greater efforts to achieve with joint efforts as early as possible the adoption of a declaration against interference and against foreign intervention in the UN General Assembly because, as you can see it for yourselves, the latest events in the world show that that is becoming a very important question for the world in general. And within our movement we have yet another experience showing that we will be able to condemn every individual intervention only if we condemn all foreign intervention in a principled manner and equally. Unfortunately, at times there is a lack of consistency in that respect and that fact then has negative consequences for our action.

And the third question in regard to which we were very active and to which we made our proposals and demands, if I may put it that way, is the question of further democratization of our movement, which must be reflected in the method of decisionmaking and the manner of achieving consensus, because wherever consensus is not achieved in a democratic manner on the basis of a general harmonization of views, then new problems appear later in the course of implementation and it is seen then that there really is no consensus in that respect. We were able to preceive some such thing also in the work of the ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries. [end recording]

PRAGUE EXHIBIT 'INDULGES BULGARIA'S POSITION' ON MACEDONIA

AU072046 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1020 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

["'Forgetful' Organizers of Prague Exhibition"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Prague, 6 October--A permenent exhibition entitled "Czechs and Slovaks in the Remote Past" has opened in the "Old Royal Palace" at Hradcany in Prague. The exhibition is opened both for the benefit of foreign tourists and the Czechoslovak public.

Judging by the title of the exhibition, the intention of the organizers has been to reconstruct the history of the Czechs and Slovaks. However, judging by what is shown at the exhibition, the organizers have made it their aim to reconstruct the formation of the first states of the Slavic peoples and the development of their statehood.

Among the exhibits there are also three cartographic items (large maps) showing the history of the South Slavs. They cover the period from the 7th to the 13th centuries but none of them shows the existence of Macedonia as a territorial and state unit or the Macedonians as a national group. And what's more, the areas inhabited by the Macedonians in that period are either covered by the inscription "Bulgaria" or "Bulgarians" by the organizers of the exhibition and suggest to the visitor that the zone belonged to Bulgaria.

As far as the organizers of the exhibition are concerned, the [Macedonian] czardom of Samuil obviously did not exist because in their version it has been proclaimed "Bulgarian."

Allowing historical inaccuracies, the exhibition's organizers have also shown in the individual exhibits their attitude toward the past history of the South Slavs--evidently with the intention of drawing conclusions from it for the contemporary period. On the first map, which shows the directions of a "gradual" migration of the South Slavs, such names as those of the Slovenes, Croatians and Serbs are written in small letters, whereas the name of the Bulgarians is written in large letters.

On the second map (of the 9th century) the state of the Czech people of that time--the "Great Moravian"-- extends to the very borders of the "Bulgarian czardom."

As far as the organizers of the exhibition are concerned, no other tribes, peoples or states existed in the Balkans at that time.

And finally, the map entitled "Europe in the Early Middle Ages" shows only "the Bulgarian czardom" in the Balkans, whereas "Samuil's Macedonian czardom" (976-1014) has been once again "consigned to oblivion."

And thus, following the relatively recent examples of praising Bulgaria's role in World War II and in the past in general, the present exhibition once again indulges Bulgaria's positions which, as is known, are not in accord with historical facts.

BORBA REQUIRES MATERIAL, FINANCIAL AID TO CONTINUE EXISTENCE

LD081448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Without urgent material help from the broader community of the BORBA printing and publishing enterprise, it is possible that there will be a situation in which the very existence of the Yugoslav newspaper, which has a long and glorious tradition, will be brought into question.

This, together with some other remarks, was the basic conclusion of today's discussion at the SAWPY Federal Conference Council for the Press, Radio and Television, which was completely given over to an analysis of the problems, mainly economic and having to do with status, which have piled up on BORBA. The basis for the discussion was an analysis prepared by order of the Federal Conference Presidium.

From the prepared documents and introductory remarks by BORBA director Ivan Lovric, the council was informed that the average age of machines and other equipment at BORBA is about 20 years, the personal incomes of those employed there are 25 to 50 percent less than in other newspaper enterprises and a large number of unresolved accommodation problems for workers not only make it impossible for the collective to make efforts to strengthen the cadre composition, but also bring into question the very maintenance of the existing situation. Without an extra 10 million dinars subsidy, this business year will end with losses that will directly threaten the publication of the newspaper.

At the meeting there was basic support for a project of some kind of intervention with economic aid in order to bring BORBA up to the level of other averagely well equipped newspaper and publishing enterprises in the country. This would be done through investments of about 270 million dinars in the next few years.

This proposal, as well as the resolution of the question of BORBA's long-term status on the need for material and cadre strengthening of its republican and provincial editorial boards, will be discussed again soon--as was suggested today--at SAWPY Federal Conference and SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium sessions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONSIDERS ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

LD051112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a session held today with Gojko Ubiparip in the chair, the Federal Executive Council considered a number of current economic policy questions, the federal budget, relations with foreign countries and defense preparations.

The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that the Federal Executive Council today adopted a proposal by the Federal Secretariat for Finance for an amendment to the law on the determination and distribution of total income and earnings, which would enable those basic organizations of associated labor--which are shown in their 6-month and 9-month accounts to be operating at a loss--to pay personal incomes at the level of average personal incomes paid per capita in the branch to which they belong if they are unable to secure the funds needed to pay personal incomes at the level specified by their self-managing general acts. This possibility can be used until such basic organizations of associated labor have carried out a program of measures aimed at eliminating the causes of their losses. The social accountancy services in the republics and provinces will establish the level of average personal incomes on the basis of the final accounts for the preceding year. The council will propose that the SFRY Federal Assembly resort to the urgent procedure in considering this amendment in the law. The proposed changes are in keeping with the proposed system-related law, which is already under consideration on the basis of regular procedure, and resorting to the urgent procedure would prevent undermining the standard of living in the organizations which are operating at a loss.

At its session today the council was also informed of cooperation with the republics and provinces with regard to establishing the new production-marketing and protective prices of individual varieties of wheat grown in 1980.

According to this proposal, the price for first class wheat would be 5.00 dinars per kilogram instead of the present 4.40 dinars, for second class wheat 4.70 instead of the present 4.20; and for third class wheat 4.40 instead of the present 4.00 dinars. This proposal will be considered by the Inter-Republican Committee for Markets at a session due to be held on 8 October this year.

The council was also acquainted with a report on the material position of the information media and asked the Federal Secretariat for Information to prepare a complete analysis by the beginning of December this year in cooperation with the Republican and Provincial Secretariat for Information and with associations in the sphere of information. This analysis of the financial-material position of informative-political newspapers should cover the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, self-managing organizing on the basis of interest, sources of financing and other questions in the field of information activity. The council also decided to extend humanitarian aid in medical supplies and food amounting to 750,000 dinars to the Dominican Republic from the fund of solidarity with nonalined and developing countries.

TRADE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED EXPORTS, REDUCED IMPORTS

AU052225 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Replying to a number of remarks made in respect to the functioning of the system in foreign economic relations at a session of the Managing Board of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslabia, [Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade] Metod Rotar pointed to the serious tasks awaiting the economy in the remaining 3 months of this year. For over a year, Rotar said, it has been usual that goods worth some $500 million are exported every month, and goods worth some $1 billion are imported. To maintain the balance of payments deficit within the agreed limits of $2 billion, it is necessary to export goods worth some $650 million every month to the end of the year, and to reduce imports to some $700 million.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FAILS TO AGREE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LEVEL

LD060210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1238 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 5 (TANJUG)--No agreement on the final amount of the country's balance of payments for 1979 has been reached so far in the assembly of Yugoslavia. Differences in view and positions between republican and provincial governments or between the delegations of individual republics and provinces have emerged during the debate.

The government's proposal to increase the country's balance of payments deficit from the planned 1.1 billion dollars to 2 billion dollars is under discussion.

The deficit would be increased mainly to make up the difference for the increased oil prices, meet the expenses for wheat imports and at least to some extent the effects of the earthquake in Montenegro.

Speaking in the debate, the representatives of several constituent republics and provinces asked that a larger deficit than originally envisaged be planned when changing the annual balance of payments projections because of the need to import the necessary raw materials and semi-manufactures as well as equipment whose prices had in the meantime increased. Otherwise, they said, some enterprises may have to halt production owing to the shortage of necessary raw materials and semi-manufactures.

A government spokesman argued that the country is facing serious difficulties in the field of balance of payments which narrow the manoeuvring room for new debts and excessive imports. Energy fuels account for one third of Yugoslavia's overall imports and there was not much that could be done in this field to improve the situation. However, the condtions in the sectors such as iron and steel and chemical industries are different so that better, and even satisfactory results may be achieved here by larger substitution of the imported materials.

During the debate in the assembly's committee for relations with other countries, the government spokesman stated that the economy as a whole does not lack the necessary raw materials and semi-manufactures, the imports of which over the first nine months of this increased by 12 per cent compared with the same period last year. In addition, this year's equipment import has reached the record level in Yugoslavia's transactions with other countries so far. These data, the government spokesman said, are not bearing out the need to halt the importation of either the raw materials and semi-manufactures, or the equipment for projects in the closing or installation stages. What should be done is to reach solutions most appropriate for both the economy as a whole and the individual enterprises.

The debate on balance of payments problems continues, with the expectations on the part of both the government, and the republican and provincial delegations in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that the stands will be brought closer together and adjusted to one another, if need be also through engagement of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

DRAFT BUDGET CALLS FOR LARGE EXPENDITURE INCREASE

AU061806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic talk]

[Text] Here is a report on the work of the delegates in the SFRY Assembly, to whom a proposal on the foundations of the federation budget for the coming year has just been submitted. According to the initial economic trends--estimates for this year and the possibilities of development in the coming year--the federal budget should amount to 130 billion dinars. Slavolujb Sljepcevi says:

That means that in comparison with the funds available to the federation this year, the budget will be almost 31 percent larger, such an increase is based on a more precise assessment of the growth of the national income and the social product as the basic factors in determining the budget revenue and expenditure in the coming year.

In fact, in the past years of the medium-term program, the rates of growth of the national income and social product realized were about 10 percent above the estimates on which the federal budget was based, therefore the federation was obliged every following year to provide and to cover the difference for the budget funds users. Thus, for instance, the rates of growth of the national income and social product last year were planned at somewhat above 14 percent, but the actual performance was above 23 percent, That means that the difference would have to be made good to the budget fund users the following year, in fact, in the coming budget year.

Considering that the budget expenditure is determined chiefly on the basis of those two indicators, the budget fund users--and the Yugoslav People's Army is certainly the most important among them--were unable to realize their programs to the full extent. During the last year's budget debate, the delegates indicated that the practice of carrying federal obligations from one year to another should be abandoned.

In order to implement that, the budget proposers, on the basis of an analysis of the country's development over several years, have proceeded from the estimate that the social product of the country this year will be about 22 percent higher than last year. Therefore a considerable rate of increase of budgetary expenditure appears.

Despite that, the budget revenue will not be able to meet the planned expenditure because of the obligations assumed by the federation in past years. In order to achieve a budget equilibrium, the federation will have to utilize a loan from the National Bank of Yugoslavia totalling 8.5 billion dinars.

PRESIDENCY, LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD052238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Karadordevo today under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY. The session was attended by the highest-ranking federal officials and presidents of the presidencies of the republics and the autonomous provinces.

President Tito acquainted the Presidency and the Presidium with the course and results of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries, after which the report on the work of the Yugoslav delegation was considered.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the view that the sixth conference of heads of state of government of nonalined countries represented a further significant step forward in the affirmation and strengthening of the independent and nonbloc role played by nonalined policy and the movement was one of the most important factors in international relations. The conference pointed out topical problems and ways of building new, more just political and economic relations in the world, which would replace the existing international relations that are based on inequality. Despite all the complexities and contradictions which weigh down the nonaligned movement, the nonalined countries reaffirmed--through a democratic dialog and with respect for mutual differences--their resolve to consistently adhere to the original principles and fundamental orientation of nonalined policy and the movement as an irreplaceable prerequisite for the independence and equality of countries, the speedier development of developing countries, the settling of topical international problems, freedom, independence, equality, peace and general progress in the world.

It was emphasized that a further expansion and strengthening of the nonalined movement had been achieved at the sixth conference of nonalined countries, which was demonstrated by the fact that new countries in Latin America and Asia have joined the movement and by the ever more significant presence of the policy of nonalinement in Europe, too, by means of which the scope for activity of the blocs and bloc policy in general is being increasingly narrowed down.

It was noted that the conference had pointed to the need for even closer mutual cooperation between the nonalined countries and for a consistent and efficient implementation of the decisions and conclusions adopted. The main directions of action were defined with a view to disarmament, the liquidation of colonialism, the complete emancipation of peoples and countries, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemonism, for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and for new and more just international political and economic relations, as well as relations in all other spheres.

The conference resolutely came out in favor of the continued strengthening of the universal and all-encompassing process of relaxation of international tension and worked out its own concept of the policy of relaxation and of the bases of peaceful coexistence, as well as equitable cooperation between states.

The conference assessed that the international economic situation was increasingly serious and complex and it stressed that the acute economic problems of developing countries are exceptionally serious and their resolution and coordination represent one of the priority tasks, not only of the nonaligned countries and other developing countries, but also of the whole international community. The conference debate and documents pointed out that the creation of a new international economic order is a key question for the successful resolution of existing world economic difficulties, which is in the essential interest of all countries.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium expressed particular satisfaction at the fact that the nonalined countries' conference in Havana had adopted a resolution thanking and paying special tribute to President Tito, one of the founders of the movement, for his untiring efforts in maintaining and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries and for his personal contribution to setting up a more equitable and just international order.

The report of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries was accepted at the session and its work was approved, with the assessment that the Yugoslav delegation had contributed to its success by its activity and full involvement. Particular emphasis was laid on the role of President Tito who, by his participation, personal activity, numerous meetings and exchanges of views with delegation heads, had made a special contribution to the work and results of the conference.

The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded and set out as a long-term task for all proponents of Yugoslavia's international activity--sociopolitical communities and organizations, social organs, associated labor and all self-management subjects in the sphere of international relations--that they should realize the decisions and implement the documents of the sixth conference of nonalined countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET GAS IMPORTATION SHORTFALL--In the first half of 1979, 20 percent less gas than planned was used from the pipeline bringing Soviet natural gas via the CSSR and Austria to Slovenia. Large consumers blame the shortfall on the delays in the construction of the gas pipe network, show importation of equipment and delays in the granting of connection assents. Experts calculate that the price of natural gas at 3.3 dinars per cubic meter compares favorably with the prices of the butane and propane gas and of fuel oil. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

KOSOVO POLITICAL SCHOOL STUDENTS--Yesterday in Pristina Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, received the students from Kosovo who will attend the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito Political School in the new school year and discussed with them the tasks of ideological-political training and Marxist education at the school. Sefedin Batali and Agim Zatrici, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, participated in the discussion. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 79 p 7 AU]